The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4919. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Distribution of Prizes at the Paris Exhibition.

Speech of the Emperor on the Peaceful Destiny of France.

Lord Stanley on the Alabama Negotiations.

Large Number of Claims Filed by Englishmen Against the United States.

Baron Von Beust Appointed Chancellor of the Austrian Empire.

FRANCE.

Distribution of Prizes at the Paris Exhibition—A Magnificent Spectacle—The Emperor's Speech.

PARIS, Monday, July 1—Evening.

The distribution of the prizes took place at the International Exposition to-day in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, who filled all the aisles and circles of the great building and overflowed into the gardens of the Champ de Mars.

Their Majesties the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the Empress EUGENIE, together with the Prince Imperial, and His Imperial Highness, the Prince NAPOLEON, with their suites, proceeded to the Exposition in eight carriages, each drawn by six horses. They were accompanied by His Sublime Majesty, ABDUL AZIZ, the Sultan of Turkey and suite, in six splendid carriages, each drawn by six horses richly caparisoned.

When the initiatory ceremonies were concluded the Emperor rose from the throne and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Peoples and Kings have come here to crown the idea of peace and conciliation. France is proud to be great, prosperous and free; yet she is not unnerved by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national fibres vibrate for the honor of France. But this noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace."

The Emperor closed his speech by saying:

"This Exposition marks an era of harmony and progress, and the triumph of grand moral principles, which, with justice, can alone establish thrones and ennoble humanity."

Great enthusiasm followed the Emperor's speech. The cries of "*Vive Napoleon*," "*Vive l'Empereur*" continued for some minutes.

When the excitement had subsided, the Imperial Commission proceeded to announce the distribution of prizes.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Emperor and his distinguished visitor, the Sultan, accompanied by their suites, returned to the Tuileries.

A speech from Minister ROUHER preceded that of the Emperor.

The American Commissioner, Mr. BECKWITH, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Negotiations Making Slow Progress.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Evening.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his Government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the Government of the United States in regard to the *Alabama* case, but he said he did not despair of achieving a happy result.

The Foreign Office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case.

A large number of English claims against the United States had been filed.

The Redistribution of Parliamentary Seats.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Midnight.

In the redistribution of Parliamentay seats the Government concedes one additional member each to Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds.

RUSSIA.

Return of the Emperor to St. Petersburgh—General Rejoicing.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, July 1.

The Emperor of Russia entered the capital at noon, and met with a warm reception by his subjects. There was an immense popular demonstration, and the streets were crowded, but there was no military display. At 1 o'clock the Czar attended a *Te Deum* at the Kazan Church, which was filled with the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the members of the diplomatic corps, the officers of the army and navy and the city functionaries.

He afterwards received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps at the Winter Palace.

Senator DOOLITTLE was presented.

The Commissioners of the Russian and American Telegraph are here. Their prospects of success are good.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust Appointed Chancellor of the Austrian Empire.

VIENNA, Monday, July 1.

Baron VON BEUST has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, an office formerly held by Prince METTERNICH.

GERMANY.

Treaty Between Prussia and France in Regard to North Schleswig.

BERLIN, Monday, July 1.

The *Borse Gazette* of this evening says that a distinct understanding has been arrived at in Paris between the Prussian and French Governments in regard to North Schleswig, and that Flewsburg, Duppel and Alsen are to continue Prussian territory.

The same paper says that negotiations are still pending for the restitution of the property of King GEORGE of Hanover. Prussia makes it a *sine qua non* that he shall publicly abdicate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅛.

American Securities—Erie Railway shares	43
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
United States Five-Twenties	72¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway shares	24¾

LONDON, Monday, July 1—2 P. M.

Consols for money have advanced ⅛d., and are now quoted at 94¼.

American Securities are unchanged.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway shares 24¾.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	25

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 1—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 1—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet and dull. The sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm. Corn, 38s. for new California. Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 38s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is generally without alteration. Pork, 74s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 48s. Bacon, 42s.@42s. 6d. Cheese, 63s.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is generally unchanged. Linseed Cakes have declined to £9 15s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Ashes—31s. for Pots. Resin—6s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine—30s. Petroleum—1s. 2d. ₩ gallon for standard white, and 8d. for Spirits. Tallow, 44s. Clover Seed—American Red, 42s.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Noon.

Sugar quiet at 25s. Iron—53s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed—64s. Oils unchanged, at £41 10s. for Linseed; £35 for Whale, and £130 for Sperm.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 1.

Petroleum—39 francs 50 centimes ₩ bbl. for refined.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 1—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without alteration.

In the Provision market Pork has advanced 1s. and is now quoted at 75s. Cheese has declined 1s. and is now selling at 62s. Other articles are unchanged.

In the Provision market Pot Ashes has advanced, and the price now is 31s. 6d. There are no changes to report in other articles.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—2 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 1—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed easier, but without change in prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been firm throughout the day. Corn closed at 38s. ₩ quarter for new mixed Western. California Wheat, 13s. 9d. ₩ cental. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has been irregular. Pork has advanced 1s. for prime Eastern Mess, which closed at 75s. ₩ bbl. Beef steady at 135s. ₩ bbl. Bacon—The closing price for Cumberland Cut Middles was 42s. ₩ cwt. American Lard and Cheese unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum advanced to 9d. ₩ gallon for Spirits; Standard White unchanged at 1s. 2d. Resin steady at 6s. 9d for common, and 12s. for fine American. Spirits Turpentine 30s. ₩ cwt. Tallow 44s. for American.

LONDON, Monday, July 1—Evening.

IRON lower; sales at 53s. ₩ ton for Scotch Pigs.

SUGAR steady at 25s. for No. 12 D. S.

LINSEEDS of all descriptions unchanged.

OILS steady at previous quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

The United States Steam-frigate Colorado.

LISBON, Monday, July 1—P. M.

The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* is at this port.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 1—2 P. M.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. ROSKELL, from New-York on the 19th of June, arrived here to-day *en route* to Liverpool.

The steamship *Malta*, Capt. MCMICKAN, from New-York on the 18th ult., arrived at this port to-day on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Monday, July 1.

The Anchor line steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SMITH, which sailed from New-York on the 15th ult., has arrived in the Clyde.

Arrival of the Java at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 1.

The steamship *Java*, which left Liverpool on June 23, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and sailed at 4 o'clock for Boston, where she is due Wednesday morning.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Reported Turkish Victories Over the Cretans—Greek Blockade Runners—Turkish Violation of International Law.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The latest official accounts received from Crete are dated the 4th of June. They contain no confirmation of the reported victories of OMAR PASHA, though these were said to have taken place on the 3d of June. According to advices from Heraclion, in Crete, OMAR PASHA attacked the Greeks with his whole army on the 1st of June, but from the fact that the Turks maintained an obstinate silence in regard to the issue of the battle, it is inferred that they were badly beaten.

Athens journals publish the official report of the commander of the Greek blockade-runner *Arcadi*, who has ventured for the twelfth time through the fire of Turkish cruisers to supply the Cretans with provisions, and to afford shelter to fugitive Christian families. Once when pursued by four Turkish frigates, the *Arcadi* succeeded in getting ahead of three of them, but was overtaken by the fourth, which opened fire. The Greek commander did not return the fire, in order not to violate international law, the ships being then in Turkish waters. The Turks continued to bombard the *Arcadi*, and killed one sailor and wounded two others. The *Arcadi* being then in sight of a Greek island, returned the fire, and inflicted far more severe damage upon the ship of the enemy, which was obliged to retire, while the *Arcadi* entered the Greek harbor and returned unmolested to Syria. The Turks, it is said, have become guilty of a breach of international law, without succeeding in stopping the Greek man-of-war.

The foreign Powers seemed to have relinquished their intention of advocating the right of suffrage for the Cretans, and with a view to induce unanimity of action, they confine their efforts to the proposal of a commission to examine the complaints and claims of the Cretans. But the Cretans state that they will not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence.

The Greek Budget for the current year has been published. The receipts amount to thirty-two millions drachms, and promise to reach forty millions. The highest receipts before the annexation of Ionian Islands to Greece never exceeded twenty-four millions. The expenditure for 1867 is estimated at twenty millions, so that there will be a considerable surplus.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 1.

Two Italians, giving the names of ROSA MARIA and SALVADOR GRAZIA, were arrested this morning charged with making and circulating spurious coin of the denomination of five-franc pieces. They resisted the arrest, and one of them fired several shots from a revolver at the officers, but fortunately hit no one.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 1.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. ALVORD said that on Saturday last he gave notice that immediately after the reading of the journal this morning he would move a call of the Convention. He now made that motion, but being satisfied that it would not be sustained by the Convention he would withdraw the motion.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. E. A. BROWN—Of the citizens of Lewis County for incorporating a liquor prohibition in the Constitution.

By Mr. FOWLER—Of the citizens of Chenango County, for a provision prohibiting towns and counties from donating any moneys to religious societies or corporations.

Also from the citizens of Madison for the extension of the suffrage to men and women alike.

By Mr. SCHELL—Of a member of the New-York Bar asking that the Constitution of the State provide that the code of laws known as the "Revised Statutes," shall be known hereafter as the "several statutes," and shall prescribe the manner in which the amendment shall be made by the Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WAKEMAN—To so amend the Constitution that the counsel for the accused may have the last appeal to the jury. Referred.

By Mr. FULLER—Relative to the Judiciary. Referred.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT presented the following dispatch:

I approve the proposed clause relating to prisons, striking out compensation. Provision should also be made for removal, as in cases of other officers, for cause.

(Signed,) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

At Mr. DWIGHT's request the dispatch was ordered printed with the memorial heretofore presented by the Prison Association.

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution relative to the jury system. Referred.

Mr. BAKER offered a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from granting appropriations to any religious or sectarian institution. Referred.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The report of the Committee on Suffrage was called up. No other business being before the Convention M. J. TOWNSEND moved to postpone the consideration of the report until Tuesday, the 9th inst. Carried.

Mr. FULLER moved that the Convention now adjourn until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The motion was carried and the Convention adjourned.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Inauguration of the Confederation—A General Holiday—Lord Monck Sworn in—Review of Troops.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, July 1.

This day has given birth to the political infant, the Dominion of Canada.

At 12:5 o'clock last night its advent was hailed by a salute of 101 guns and a bonfire, also by the ringing of bells. The day dawned clearly and brightly on its nativity, and the capital was dressed with bunting to testify the public pleasure. The flags hung out were of course the British, with a few, very few, French flags. It was evident that the celebration of the birth of the new State was to fall upon the shoulders of the authorities, the people generally taking a passive interest in it.

There is a feeling of anxiety as to how the union will work, rather than of confidence in it.

About the hour of 11 o'clock the streets became crowded, and the Russel House was the centre of news.

The groups of people wended their way toward the Parliament buildings to witness the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General. A few minutes before 11 o'clock a guard of honor of 100 men of the Rifle Brigade, with the band, drew up, lining the approach to the entrance of the eastern block of the Parliament building.

At 11 o'clock precisely Lord MONCK, the Viceroy, drew up amid salutes of artillery. The guard presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen."

The people looked on in silence at the pageant.

His Excellency entered the building and was then shut out from the public, where I am enabled to say that he took the oath of office as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada before Chief-Justices DRAPER and RICHARDS, and Mr. Justice WILSON, HAGERTY and MONDALET.

His Excellency then proceeded to name the members of the Privy Council.

At this early hour it is impossible to give a positively correct list of the Council, but it is believed that the following members will form it: Hon. Messrs. J. A. McDonald, Alexander Campbell, Wm. McDougall, Wm. Howland, Alexander T. Galt, Geo. E. Cartier, J. Chapais and H. L. Langevin for Canada West and East, while Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, Archibald and Kenney are the members of the lower Provinces.

This would form a council of twelve.

MACDONALD was then knighted and CARTIER made a Companion of the Bath, from which it will be seen that CARTIER is not so indifferent to the senseless titles in the gift of the crown as the Montreal *Minerva* and his friends would have Canadians believe.

The omission of BLAIR's and MCGEE's names will cause some dissatisfaction. This may be ascribed to Mr. CARTIER, who has got the Government formed to suit the views of the French Canadians.

Lord MONCK will remain at the head of Government for twelve months only it is reported, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham, with the title of Viceroy. This would be the next step toward monarchy, which could not be suddenly imposed upon the Canadians.

The only Lieutenant-Governor appointed, I am told, is Sir N. F. BELLEAU, who is the Executive for the Province of Quebec. The respective commanders of the forces of the other Provinces will for a time be acting Lieutenant-Governors—that is, administration of the Government.

This is all that is as yet known of the organization of the new Government.

After the affair was over Lord MONCK returned, after a salute of artillery, to Rideau Hall, the gubernatorial residence, and there was a petty review in front of the Parliament Building, the chief features of which were the firing of a *feu de joie* and the giving of three cheers.

I will wind up by saying that the celebration of the Union has not here at least been impressive, although it will be said by the Canadian Press, Ministerial side, to have gone off with *éclat*.

This day, July 1, will be henceforth known as Union Day.

Mr. MCGEE delivered an address of the new Dominion at Cornwall, on the 28th, and I give you the most important passages in it. Of the act of union he said, "It is not a question of men, nor even a question of policy, so much as meeting the new state of affairs upon which the country has entered, and as plainly as if it had been written. To the very letter does the union act convey to us the language of Great Britain regarding our new position and the new responsibilities which the country must assume. She says to us, "I have interfered in your legal affairs for the last time. You have come to me for an act of union, whereby your separate Provinces may be bound together, and I give it to you for your own good, that you may work it out in your own way; that henceforth you may go on according to your own desires and without interference from me. The people of the new Dominion number nearly four millions, and they are strong enough and should be wise enough to meet the new duties which this last gift from the imperial authority imposes. Added to these new relations with the empire, the observance of which should constitute a part of the new politics for the whole Dominion, there is a new duty which specially belongs to Canada. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which from the weight of its population, has the lead in the shape of affairs of British America, and the responsibilities attached to this head ship, we are to work out the whole problem of British America, to show to the whole world, and especially to the other population in America, what representative government is. If our system should fail; if the new Constitution does not assure us in the enjoyment of representative government, we shall have no choice but to fall under democratic rule. Democratic rule, to speak from eleven years' personal experience, may be the worst system of tyranny, because the mere brute force of the majority bears down and tramples the rights of the minority. I don't deny that Democratic rule may be good in some respects; but our representative system, founded upon the recognition of the right of all classes, acknowledging the claims of minorities to protection from the tyranny of majorities, giving to every man, as far as the Constitution can give it, the rights of the largest measure of individual liberty, both of thought, action and a much higher system of government, is the highest system of free government yet instituted among men. In established representative institutions here we are doing true service to the people of the United States, we are teaching them the advantage of our form of government over theirs. If there are among our neighbors minorities, religious, political or social, borne down by the weight of the mere majority, they have only to look across the St. Lawrence to find a place of asylum where they can obtain that security denied them at home."

The Celebration at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, July 1.

To-day was observed as a general holiday, all business was suspended, and the city was gaily decorated with flags. The prominent feature in the day's celebration was the review of the troops, regulars and volunteers, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of citizens. To-night a monster concert was held at the Horticultural Gardens, at which the military bands were present. The principal buildings were illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks took place.

The Day at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, July 1.

The inauguration of the Confederation of the Canadian, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Provinces was observed here to-day by a civic and military procession, a grand dinner and a public meeting. The celebration was a complete success.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, July 1.

The holiday for the new Dominion is a poor affair.

The *Chronicle* and *Recorder* are out this morning in black.

Half the shops only are open.

The Scotch, English and Irish societies have refused to go in the procession.

Several flags are at half-mast.

The Anti-Unionists treat the whole affair with contempt.

Great excitement prevails.

Spring Flood in the Missouri River—Gen. Custer not Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

An Omaha dispatch says that the water from the mountains is coming down the Missouri river, overflowing the bottoms on the Iowa side, and also some places on the Nebraska side. Large quantities of Government freight are exposed on the bank of the river, which, it is feared, will be swept away. The foundation of the Northwestern Railroad depot on the Iowa side is under water for the third time this season. Part of the depot has been removed to Omaha.

Fifty Mormon missionaries have arrived in this city from Salt Lake, on their way to Europe.

The Government Commissioners have accepted the last completed section of the Union Pacific Railroad. Working parties on the road are fully protected against the Indians.

Gen. CUSTER at the last accounts was at the forks of the Republican River, ready to pursue the Indians if they should move southward.

A Conflict of Authority in Tennessee—Circular from Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 1.

Judge GANTT, Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee, recently addressed a circular to the County Courts, requesting them to appoint officers to hold the State elections, assuming that the law giving them the power had not been repealed. Gov. BROWNLOW issues a proclamation this morning, declaring that the County Courts have no authority to act as requested; that the power to appoint officers to hold elections has been taken from them, and conferred upon the Commissioners of Registration. He denounces the circular as seditious, wicked and revolutionary, and warns the County Courts against acting on its advice, as they will lay themselves liable to punishment. He concludes by ordering Gen. COWPER to dispose of the militia under his command so as to enforce the Franchise Law in its letter and spirit.

The political canvass in Tennessee is becoming animated and exciting.

A merchant named RICE was killed at Johnsonville yesterday. Politics was the cause.

Extensive Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 1.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the curtain factory of HALL & EVANS, No. 212 Summit-street, which, together with the confectionery establishment of S. C. FOX, and the hardware-store of C. BALLARD, were totally destroyed.

B. MELINK & Co.'s, wholesale furniture building and stock were badly damaged by water. The flames spread to the block on the opposite side of the street, occupied by RIGBY & Co., furniture; SCHAFER & Co., grocers; J. VAN BOOLEW, clothing; J. JANSON, auction and commission. The buildings and contents were considerably damaged. Total loss will probably reach $28,000; insured for $20,000.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Death from Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 1.

The *Times* says the receipts of the city Treasury have averaged $60,000 per day since the Mayor's repudiation message was published. On Saturday there was such a demand for the city notes of the class denounced as illegal and fraudulent by the Mayor, that a premium was offered for them. The proclamation has had the effect of unusually stimulating the tax-payers.

Lieut. DEWEY, Twenty-eighth Cavalry, arrived yesterday from Indianola, Ill., with the yellow fever, and died at the St. Charles last night. This is the only new case reported.

An Oil Train on Fire—Destruction of Cars and Buildings at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, July 1.

A train of tank-cars, while unloading crude oil on the Atlantic and Great Western Road, at this place, to-day, took fire, probably from a passing engine, and destroyed three cars with a small quantity of oil. The fire communicated to BACKUS, WILLIAMS & Co.'s refinery, which was supposed to be fireproof, by the burning oil running in the doors. The refinery was totally destroyed. Loss, $56,000, on which there is but little insurance. ALEXANDER SCHOFIELD & Co., refiners, lose $5,000 on oil.

Mass Meeting at Richmond—Burial of Gen. Hill.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 1.

A large meeting was held to-night, and addressed by many prominent citizens, who urged all to register, and assured them that their rights were not affected by the Alexandria Constitution.

The remains of Gen. A. P. HILL were brought to the city to-day and interred in Hollywood Cemetery.

The first lot of new wheat was received here to-day.

Kentucky Tobacco Fair.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 1.

The Kentucky Tobacco Fair will be held here to-morrow.

Registration in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 1.

Fifty-nine whites and two hundred and eleven colored persons were registered to-day.

Appointment of Colored Policemen in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, July 1.

Five freedmen were to-day appointed on the police, and were sworn in by Mayor HORTON.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, July 1.

The break in the Erie Canal, six miles west of this city, will probably be repaired to-day.

The Charleston Savings Bank Closed by Gen. Sickles.

From the Charleston Courier, June 28.

The Charleston Savings Bank was on yesterday closed by order of Gen. SICKLES, under the following circumstances:

It is stated that there are now in this command four United States soldiers who, at the beginning of the late war, were in Major ANDERSON's command, and stationed at one of the forts in the harbor. These men, some weeks ago made affidavit to Gen. SICKLES that they had, while in Major ANDERSON's command, made deposits of money in the Charleston Savings Institution, and that they could not subsequently obtain the return of their deposits, although they had made regular application for them. This affidavit was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Charleston Savings institution, and the counsel of that institution made a written reply. In this it was stated that at the time that the commencement of hostilities was imminent, all deposits had been returned to all depositors who made application for them, and that some returns of deposits to United States soldiers, were made as late as October, 1861, but that there were upon the books the names of seven United States soldiers, including those of the men who made affidavit, whose deposits had not been returned.

The matter remained in abeyance until yesterday morning, when Gen. CLITZ, the Post Commandant, sent to the Treasurer of the institution an order to turn over to the military authorities the amount of deposits due the seven men referred to, with interest at seven per cent. per annum from the time of deposit to date, or that the assets of the institution should be turned over in satisfaction of the claim, or failing then, that the institution should be closed and taken possession of by the military authorities. The Treasurer locked the doors, turned the key over to the Provost-Marshal, and a policeman has now the building in charge, with orders to allow no person to enter.

There seems to have been some confusion in this matter. The Charleston Savings Institution, in which the soldiers' deposits were made, is in liquidation, and has no working existence. The Charleston Savings Bank is a new concern, and was only chartered after the close of the war. Both institutions have the same officers, it is true, but neither has any right to the assets, or is responsible for the liabilities of the other. The two institutions are altogether separate and distinct, but it seems that both have been summarily closed. As regards the rate of interest ordered by Gen. CLITZ to be paid, it may be mentioned that each depositor in the Charleston Savings Institution signed a contract in which he agreed to receive and require but 5 per cent yearly on whatever money he might deposit.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Lewis J. Weichman Resumed—Further Developments Regarding the Surratt Family—the Prisoner's Flight to Europe—His Confessions on the Voyage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The Surratt trial was the scene of a decided sensation to-day. After the cross-examination of WEICHMAN was concluded, about one o'clock, Dr. MCMILLAN, the Surgeon of the steamship *Peruvian*, on which SURRATT fled from Quebec to Liverpool, was called. The prisoner was visibly affected as the Doctor promptly identified him as the person to whom he was presented in a state-room on the steamer between Montreal and Quebec, and who was his fellow-passenger during the trip. He then began to narrate in a clear, connected, candid manner the various conversations the prisoner had with him. An account of one of SURRATT's trips to Richmond was being related, when the counsel for the prisoner pretended to misunderstand a portion of the narrative, and sought to confuse the witness by repeating his statements in an entirely different form. This the witness corrected several times, when at last he resented it as an insult, and in an impulsive and very forcible manner accused the prisoner's counsel of insulting the Government witnesses, and warmly denounced such conduct as only worthy of cowards and sneaks. This, of course, took the counsel by surprise, and produced a decided sensation in the Court-room. The defence immediately appealed to the Court, who rebuked the witness for his language, and at the same time rebuked the counsel for badgering the witnesses. Dr. MCMILLAN politely apologized to the Court, and then remarked that the counsel for the defence had a few days ago insulted the witnesses for the prosecution by saying that they ought to be in the penitentiary, and he believed himself as much a gentleman as either of them. The testimony was intensely interesting and very damaging to the prisoner. His examination was not concluded.

Since the commencement of the Surratt trial a fact has come to light regarding the Court which tried and sentenced Mrs. SURRATT, that deserves to be made public. It seems that after the trial and sentence the Court joined in earnestly recommending her to mercy, and that all the members thereof, except, perhaps, the Judge-Advocate-General, signed the recommendation. The paper is said to be in the handwriting of Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The Criminal Court-room was again crowded this morning with spectators, this being the day to which the Grand Jury of the June term had been adjourned. Chief-Justice Carter appeared upon the bench and ordered the roll of Grand Jurors to be called. Nineteen answered to their names; after which Judge Carter said there would be no further use for them this term, the irregular manner in which they had been summoned convincing him that no indictment they should find would be sustained by the Court; he, therefore, discharged them without day.

By agreement of counsel the cross-examination of Lewis J. Weichman was temporarily suspended in order to admit of the examination of Mr. Charles C. Dunn, who was then called and sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.

Witness testified that in 1864 he employed John H. Surratt in the Adams Express office, witness being at the time agent of the Company; he was employed in the military freight depot, and entered upon his duties on Dec. 30; on Jan. 13, Surratt asked leave of absence, and witness expressed surprise that such an application should be made so short a time after he had been employed; Surratt said he had business in the country, and wanted to go there with his mother, and witness still refused; the next day Mrs. Surratt came and witness refused her also, and Surratt then left, and never came back to the office to resume his duties, nor did he ever return for his pay.

No cross-examination.

Lewis J. Weichman was then recalled, and was cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.

On April 2, 1865, witness went with Atzerodt to St. Aloysius Church, and there introduced him to Mr. Brophy, but does not recollect introducing him as his particular friend; recollects the date, because it was after the 1st and before the 3d of April.

Mr. Bradley—It is generally the case that the 2d comes between the dates named.

Witness said that he recollected it from another circumstance; it was on the night of April 1 that Gen. Augur's offices were burned, and witness was there with Mr. Jenkins; met Atzerodt again at Howard's stable, and Atzerodt was trying to get a horse to, he said, send off Payne; Atzerodt was at my room several times, and on one occasion he was there, and there was a bottle of whisky, and we took drinks all round; I went out that night to buy a bottle of whisky, and put it under my cloak, but do not remember that Howell or any one else gave me the money; it was on the 20th of March that Surratt got the letter addressed to James Sturdy; I recollect testifying to that fact at the conspiracy trial, and fixing it some time after the 4th of March; I fix the time because it was before the 25th that I saw the letter; saw Surratt and Payne fencing with bowie-knives on March 15. (Copious extracts were read from the testimony as given at the conspiracy trial, and witness was asked concerning discrepancies.) Atzerodt was at the house when Howell was there; Howell was there only once; Howell was a blockade-runner; I was not intimate with him, but treated him kindly; knew he was a blockade-runner, because Surratt said so; Howell taught me a cypher, but I do not recollect that the cypher was used in the secret service of the Confederacy; he taught me the cypher and I have used it, but I can't say that I was very familiar with it; I knew a gentleman here named Mr. Rockford; I never had a conversation with Mr. Rockford except in confession, except on one occasion, when I asked him if he would receive my confession; that was the only conversation I had with him outside of the confessional; I never considered myself under arrest the morning after the assassination; I don't recollect having been put in charge of an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Witness' testimony was read as given on the assassination trial, wherein witness said he gave himself up to Major Richards.

Witness said he desired to correct that; he did not give himself up to Mr. Richards, but to one of his officers; when in Canada I did not consider myself under arrest; I was as much a detective then as McDevitt was, and was named as special officer in an order from the War Department; I was out of sight of the detective several times in Canada; in Quebec I went to a clergyman of my faith, and told him the situation I was in, and avowed my determination of coming back and testifying for the Government; I never told anyone that I would not have returned from Canada if I had not been compelled to do so; Mr. Stanton requested me to come back, and I came back as voluntarily as I could; on the occasion I drove Mrs. Surratt to the country I saw Mrs. Surratt and Booth in conversation as I went to Howard's stable for a buggy; at the conspiracy trial I did not detail the incidents in the order of succession they are now stated, because now my memory is clearer than it then was; I was then excited; my memory is clearer now than it was then; I know the succession was different then from what I have given it on this trial, because I have read the book within the last two years and the last month.

Q.—Have you not read it within the last two days? A.—Yes, Sir; I read it yesterday, but I cannot state what succession I gave the circumstances there because I did not pay special attention to that particular point; in testifying to the Commission relative to Mrs. Surratt's conversation with Mr. Lloyd on the way to the country, I said Mrs. Surratt leaned forward and whispered in Lloyd's ear; I said on this trial that I could hear the tones of the voice, but could not hear the words, but I think the statement is the same; I did not surrender myself to the Government when Mr. Carroll said they would have to put me in Carroll Hall Prison; I said I was at the disposal of the Government, and they could do with me as they pleased; I was in custody after that for thirty days; I did not consider myself in custody when I gave myself up to Major Richards' officer; from the time I gave myself up until I went to Canada I was always with an officer; on the afternoon of April 14 I got a buggy to take Mrs. Surratt to the country; Mrs. Surratt brought down an article wrapped up, and I fixed it in the buggy; in 1865 I testified that the package felt like two or three saucers; on Friday I drove up and down the road at Surrattsville several times, but I got out of the buggy and wrote a letter for Mrs. Surratt; I do not recollect that I was with Mrs. Surratt all the time after writing the letter until we started off; I don't remember seeing Mr. Lloyd come in in a buggy, but I do know I saw Mr. Lloyd and that he called attention to the fact that my buggy-spring was broken; at the conspiracy trial Mr. Lloyd expressed surprise that I should not have remembered the conversation between himself and Mrs. Surratt; I do not recollect Mr. Lloyd telling me that if I swore to a whisper I swore to a lie, and I don't remember what answer I made, or whether I made any answer; I did not tell John T. Ford that I told Secretary Stanton that I knew where Surratt was at the time of the assassination; don't remember to have conversed with John T. Ford about Surratt; I told Ford I had an interview with the Secretary of War, but I did not say that I knew where Surratt was, because I did not know where Surratt was; I might have told Ford that I had not seen John Surratt for two weeks before the assassination, and that I had seen a letter from Surratt dated Montreal, April 12; I did not tell Mr. Ford, Maddox and Gifford that I was told by Mr. Bingham if I did not tell more fully than I had done about these circumstances, that I would be treated as one of the conspirators; I never told any one that Mr. Bingham used threats about my testimony; I might have said here that my character was at stake, and that I would do all to aid the prosecution.

Question—Did you not state in substance that the office you received in Philadelphia was given in pursuance of a promise that you should be remunerated for your testimony, and should have the protection of the Government?

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the objection was sustained, and the defence noted an exception.

Question—You stated on Saturday that you were removed from office because you voted the Radical Republican ticket; and now I ask if you have not stated that you were a Johnson man, and therefore entitled to hold your office?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Judge Fisher said it looked too much like bringing politics into a jury trial, and he would sustain the objection.

Witness was here interrogated as to the remarks made by Mrs. Surratt and Miss Annie Surratt on the night of the assassination, as testified to the other day, and he acknowledged that he did not testify to these facts before the Military Commission. I have since recollected the facts more clearly, and have written them down in my statement; I did not say that Mrs. Surratt asked me to pray for her intentions after the detectives had gone; she asked me to do so before the assassination; she made her request the evenidg of the 14th, before the assassination; I noticed Mrs. Surratt was nervous, and she asked me about the torchlight procession, and then asked me to pray for her intentions; the words were uttered in a tone loud enough for all in the parlor to hear them; I was at supper when I heard the footsteps on the steps as I have described them; when I went up stairs I found Mrs. Surratt in the parlor, and don't remember whether she left the room or not; I went to bed a few minutes before ten o'clock that night; Mrs. Surratt did not go down stairs that I remember; I did not see her leave the room on that night; no one, that I know of, came in the basement door; don't remember if Mrs. Surratt was absent on April 3; saw John Surratt in the evening of that day; I was not in the dining room on the evening of April 3 with John Surratt; Surratt was in the parlor; I don't remember whether Surratt went down to get his supper or not; have not said he did so, because I am not positive; I do not know that Mrs. Surratt remained at the table, and that Anna Surratt answered the door on the night of April 14; on the morning after the assassination I met Hollohan in the street, and we then went home to breakfast, and I said I believed that Atzerodt had assassinated the President; at the breakfast table I said I would disclose all I knew; I remember a remark that was made at the table, that the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a nigger in the army.

Q.—Who said that? A.—Anna Surratt.

Q.—Did you tell it at the assassination trial? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you not? A.—Because I had too much sympathy for the poor girl.

Q.—Why did you tell it now, then? A.—Because you drew it out of me, and because I have been hunted down and persecuted for the last two years on account of these people.

Mr. Bradley.—I did not ask you anything to induce you to make a voluntary statement.

Witness resumed, and in answer to a question said he had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Carlin; saw Carlin and Mr. Brophy together; I don't remember telling Brophy that I would never have testified if Capt. Gleason had not betrayed me; I don't remember telling either Carlin or Brophy that I did not wish to return from Canada, and would not have done so if the detective had not compelled me; that is simply an absurdity, and you will be satisfied that it is so before you are done with this trial.

Mr. Bradley—Well, suppose you let the counsel attend to that and give us the facts.

Witness resumed—I did tell Mrs. Brophy that Mrs. Surratt had said that she was going to find out what Booth and the other men were doing there, and she took John in the parlor, and when I asked Mrs. Surratt afterward, she said John was engaged in a cotton speculation; I did tell Howell, the blockade-runner, that my sympathies were with the South, because I often talked secesh with such fellows for buncombe; before the war any one would have been pleased to associate with Wilkes Booth, because he went in such good society; I have seen him in company with members of Congress and others; I was in Carroll prison with Mr. Hallohan and others; I was there thirty days, but I think Hallohan was released before I was.

At 12 o'clock the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling Louis J. Weichman was recalled and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Bradley.

After the assassination trial I had a conversation with Mr. Lewis Carlin relative to the testimony I had given at that trial; I dont remember any particular evening; since the Court took a recess I saw Mr. Carlin and said "hallo, old fellow, I see you are going to be a witness against me;" he replied he could not help it; that it was his duty; never took a walk with Brophy and Carlin together; never went to Dunbant's restaurant with him; don't remember telling Mr. Carlin that my conscience troubled me for the testimony given, and that I was going to confession to unburden my conscience; do not remember Carlin's telling me I had better go to a magistrate and make a statement, nor do I remember telling him that I would do so; I did not fear a prosecution for perjury; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin that the testimony was written out for me, and that I was compelled to swear to it; do not remember telling Carlin that I could have given an explanation of Mrs. Surratt's visit had I been allowed to do so; I say upon my solemn oath that I never said any of these things, and will put my word against the whole world on that point; the questions are perfectly surprising to me; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin about a child falling overboard and some man rescuing him; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin that I contemplated suicide; don't remember taking a revolver and threatening suicide; don't remember telling Mr. Carlin I was going to confession to ease my conscience; I deny telling Mr. Carlin my testimony would have been different if it had not been written out for me; I deny saying anything of what I have been questioned about alone; I did not state to Mr. Carlin that on April 14, 1865, before Mrs. Surratt and I went to Surrattsville and she spoke of getting a buggy, that I told her to send Booth, and she said Booth was not in town; I told Carlin nothing about breaking the spring of the wagon; I deny I ever told him.

Redirect by Mr. Pierrepont—I was confined in Carroll Prison as a Government witness; I was not confined there for any crime. (Paper exhibited.) I recognize it as a copy of the order appointing me a special officer; the original is in Mr. McDevitt's possession.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to read the paper, and Mr. Bradley objected. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Bradley noted an exception. The paper is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 68.—Extract—Special officers James A. McDevitt, Geo. Hollohan and Lewis J. Weichman, are hereby ordered to proceed to New-York City on important Government business, and after executing their private orders, return to this city and report at these headquarters. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-Gen. AUGUR.

(Signed) F. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General,
Department North Potomac.

Official: J. P. RUSSELL,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General,
Department North Potomac.

Witness resumed: It was on the morning of April 15, 1865, at breakfast, that Miss Anna Surratt said the death of Lincoln was no more than the death of a nigger, &c.

Mr. Pierrepont asked witness to state something more about his confession to Carlin and about his going before a magistrate, &c.

Mr. Bradley objected and said it was opening new matter.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the witness could be asked to state all he said to Mr. Carlin.

Mr. Bradley said the witness had denied that he ever spoke to Carlin about the confession.

Judge Fisher admitted the question.

Witness said he never spoke to Carlin or Brophy about confession; never said anything to them about confession.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is all, then.

Witness—Are you done with me, Mr. Bradley?

Mr. Bradley—I do not know that I am. For the present I am, but I may have something further to say to you.

The witness then retired from the stand, and Dr. McMillan was called.

Mr. Bradley said he asked the prosecution to postpone the examination of Dr. McMillan, as the defence had not got a *subpœnae duces tecum* to the Secretary of State, asking him to send to Court evidence in possession of the Department of State, which the defence must have in order to a proper cross-examination.

Judge Fisher said the cross-examination would not be reached to-day.

Mrs. Benson, late Mrs. Hudspeth, was recalled. (Photograph exhibited.) Witness recognized it as a resemblance to the individual who had dropped the letter in the New-York street-car.

Mr. Carrington explained that it was a picture of Booth.

By Mr. Bradley—The hand of the person who dropped the letter was remarkably small and delicate; I was attracted toward him particularly because I noticed he was disguised.

Dr. Lewis Joseph Archibald McMillan was called, and sworn: I am a surgeon, and am out of service now; two years ago I was in the service of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and from April to October, 1865, I was Surgeon of the steamer *Peruvian*; left Quebec for Liverpool on September 16 1865, which was Saturday, and Sunday week, after we arrived at Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived at Liverpool the next day; I know the prisoner at the bar; he crossed the ocean with me to Londonderry on that voyage; I first saw the prisoner on the mail steamer *Montreal*, running between Montreal and Quebec, on the 15th of September, 1865; about a week or ten days previous a man named La Pierre, a priest, who, at the time lived in Montreal, came to me and said somebody was coming; and on the 15th of September I was going to Quebec on the steamer Montreal and there met this Mr. La Pierre again, and he said he would introduce me to his friend; he took me to a state-room of which La Pierre had the key; the state-room was locked and he unlocked it, and in the room I found the prisoner at the bar; Mr. La Pierre introduced the prisoner under the name of McCarty; I never suspected who the person was, and I passed the evening and night with him; the prisoner's hair was then short and of a dark brown color; I did not perceive that it was dyed, but I afterward found it out; the conversation that evening was general; La Pierre went to Quebec with us; when we got to Quebec we had breakfast on the steamer at seven or eight o'clock, and between nine and ten the passengers were transferred to the steamer *Peruvian*; upon reaching the *Peruvian* La Pierre said to me in Surratt's presence that he wished me to let Surratt occupy my room till the steamer left; I did so, and he occupied my room until the steamer left; the steamer left in half an hour, and La Pierre went ashore; that day, I remember, that either after lunch or dinner, the prisoner came to me and pointing to one of the passengers asked me if I knew who the gentleman was, and I said I did not know; Surratt said he thought the man was an American detective, and was after him; I told him I thought nothing of the kind, and asked him what he had done that he should be afraid of an American detective; he said he had done a good deed, and if I knew all he had done it would make my eyes stare; I said he need not be afraid of an American detective, because he was on a British ship and in British waters; he said he did not care if he was, for if he attempted to arrest him, this would settle him, and he exhibited a pistol; on the tug going from the steamer *Montreal* to the *Peruvian* I was introduced to ———

Mr. Bradley objected, unless it was shown what connection that had with Surratt.

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to show it was Beverly Tucker, Gen. Ripley, and others, who were in Montreal, and who were with Surratt in his flight.

Mr. Bradley asked if it was proposed to connect the men named with the conspiracy.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was proper to show who was on the tug, and were engaged in conversation with Surratt.

Judge Fisher said it could be shown what men spoke with Surratt.

Witness resumed and said he saw one speak to Surratt on the tug; on the voyage to Liverpool saw Gen. Ripley talk with Surratt; of my own knowledge I don't know who Gen. Ripley was, but the prisoner said he was Gen. Ripley, of South Carolina; there was among the passengers Mr. Cornell Jewett, the one they called Colorado Jewett; there was also a colored man, who said he had been in Jeff. Davis' employ; I know Beverly Tucker, and was introduced to him that morning on the tug going from the steamer *Montreal* to the steamer *Peruvian*; he went on board the *Peruvian*; the prisoner was called McCarty; we sailed about ten o'clock A. M.; after we got on board the steamer I perceived that Surratt's hair and mustache were dyed; he wore a pair of spectacles; he said he did not wear the spectacles because he was short-sighted, but because it aided in disguising him; I had conversation with the prisoner every day until we arrived at Londonderry; our conversation took place generally on the quarter-deck, and sometimes behind the wheel-house; I remember Surratt telling me he had been in the habit of going to Richmond with dispatches during the war, and bringing dispatches back to Washington and Montreal; he stated he was one time told in Montreal that he would meet a lady in New-York; that he met a woman in New-York and came to Washington and started for Richmond with four or five others; that after much trouble they crossed the Potomac, and, getting south of Fredericksburgh, they were driven on a platform car, and as they were drawn along they saw some men approaching, and found out they were escaped soldiers and were most starved to death, and that the woman said, "Let us shoot the d—d Yankee soldiers," and they shot them and then went on; he told me the name of the woman, but I cannot recollect it; I cannot remember the woman and would not like to say it; it sounded like Slater; the woman was conspicuous in Montreal during the trial of the St. Albans raiders, carrying messages; the soldiers referred to were unarmed.

Mr. Bradley said he could not see where this evidence was tending.

Judge Fisher said he could not see to what it tended now.

Mr. Pierrepont said they would connect it with the conspiracy.

Witness resumed and said Surratt told him he had received money from Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State; the amounts he named were $70,000 and $30,000; he said he was in Richmond a few days previous to its fall; he said one day that several of them were crossing the Potomac in a boat, when they were pursued by a gunboat and were ordered to surrender or they would be fired upon; a small boat was sent to them and they fired into the small boat as soon as it came alongside.

Witness was asked to repeat this sentence, and retorted by telling Mr. Merrick that he (Merrick) could understand it if he kept his ear open. He (McMillan) was not to be insulted, as all the witnesses had already been insulted, and he thought the insult to the witnesses was the act of a coward and a sneak.

Mr. Merrick asked if that was proper language for the witness to use.

The Court said it was not, but counsel must not worry and annoy the witness.

Witness said that Mr. Merrick had said the other day that all the witnesses ought to be in the Penitentiary, and he wanted it understood that he was as good as Mr. Merrick.

Witness then resumed and said—Surratt stated that he had frequently traveled to Richmond under the assumed names of Harrison and Sherman; upon reaching the coast of Ireland Surratt called me behind the wheelhouse and remarked that he saw foreign land at last and, putting his hand upon the pistol in his pocket, said he hoped to live to see the day when he could serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served; he said also that if an English officer attempted to arrest him he would shoot him; I told him if he did that he would meet with very little mercy in England; he replied that he knew that, but he would do it, nevertheless, for he would sooner be hanged by an English jury than a Yankee one, and if he went to the United States again he knew he would swing.

Mr. Bradley asked that the latter statement be repeated by the reporter. The witness was about to reply, when it was stated that he was not asked. The witness said he could tell all that was necessary, and, continuing his remarks, said that Mr. Merrick was not at all dangerous; he was not afraid of him.

At 2:20 the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Distressing Casualty at Norwalk, Conn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWALK, Monday, July 1, 1867.

This quiet town was thrown into much excitement on Saturday night by the announcement that two sons of Mr. WILSON, a lawyer, aged 5 and 8 years, had been missing from their homes since the afternoon. All night parties of friends and neighbors were searching the roadways and woods, but without success. The search, with increased numbers, was continued until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the little fellows were found buried in a sand-bank, directly opposite their home. A slight excavation for building purposes had been made under the side of the road, and it is supposed that the children were playing there when the earth gave way, and the sand covered them to the depth of four inches. As no one was passing at the time, and the change in the bank was unnoticed until the afternoon, the place was not searched until then. The event has cast a shadow over the whole town.

Accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, June 25.

The passengers by the Northwestern Railroad yesterday confirm the report of the accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and bring further particulars. We learn that the accident occurred at Soldier's Creek, about thirty miles from Wilmington, at 5 A. M. Sunday morning. The heavy rains had caused the creek to rise, and the trestle was undermined, the embankment being washed away. This was not known to the engineer, and as the down train struck the trestle it gave way, and the engine and baggage and mail cars were precipitated into the creek. The engineer leaped from the engine and saved himself, but Mr. JACKSON HARRAL, a trestle builder, and Mr. C. J. BIRD, a section master, were caught in the wreck, and instantly killed. The engine went headforemost into the creek, but gained the opposite side, and stopped in a perpendicular position, with the smoke-stack and cow-catcher out of the water. The fall of the engine carried with it the baggage and mail cars; these were broken into fragments, and the mail agent was saved only by a miracle. Most of the mail matter was lost, and that saved from the wreck was too wet for distribution, and was carried back to Wilmington. Fortunately, the passenger cars were stopped when they were almost on the verge of the chasm, and the passengers escaped with a rough jolting and a few petty bruises. In consequence of this accident, we have been without a Northern mail since Saturday, but understand that repairs have been already commenced, and it is anticipated that the travel will soon be resumed along the road.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 29.

Savage, $4,500; Crown Point, $2,200; Yellow Jacket, $1,640; Cholar Potosi, $450; Kentucky, $445; Ophir, $320; Belcher, $460; Imperial, $225; Overmann, $235.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Audit stating that the following amounts are required by the Board:

For salaries	$29,960
Advertising	3,658
Total	$33,618

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A resolution was presented by the President to appropriate $30,000—the quota of the City and County of New-York—for the erection of a Hall of Military Records at Albany.

It was referred.

A preamble and resolution were presented to the effect that whereas the constitutionality of the law relating to the appointment of Tax Commissioners is doubtful, that the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion as to whom the assessment Rolls should be signed by.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented to create in the Finance Department a bureau for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and to appropriate $15,000 for the expenses of said bureau.

Mr. BLEAKLEY said such a bureau was quite unnecessary, and that the only persons who would derive any benefit from it were those among whom the $15,000 ₱ annum would be distributed.

Messrs. TWEED and BLUNT took an opposite view of the question. They thought the expenses of the bureau would be far more than saved to the county in a very short time.

The resolution was adopted.

The assessment rolls for the year were received from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, from which documents it appears that the taxable value of the real and personal estate in the City and County in 1867, as compared with 1866, is as follows:

1866—Real estate	$478,993,084
1866—Personal estate	257,994,974
Total	$736,988,058
1867—Real estate	$555,447,062
1867—Personal estate	276,389,451
Total	$831,836,513
Increase in the value of real estate	$76,453,978
Increase in the value of personal estate	18,394,477
Total increase	$94,848,455

Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

TAXES FOR 1867.

A communication was received from the Comptroller showing the amount to be raised by tax in this county for State, County and City purposes, for the current year, as follows:

Appropriations.	How payable. From Gen'l fund.	From Taxation.	Total
State purposes	....	$3,890,544 41	$3,890,544 41
County purposes	$120,000	6,778,901 39	6,898,901 39
City purposes	2,000,000	10,582,647 39	12,582,647 39
Total	$2,120,000	$21,252,093 19	$23,372,093 19
Add, to supply deficiencies, per chapter 293, Laws of 1861 (three per cent.)		637,562 79	
Aggregate amount of tax to be raised		$21,889,655 98	

The Comptroller calls attention to the great increase in taxation upon the property of this county, growing principally out State legislation.

The amount required to be levied in 1867, as per foregoing estimate is	$21,889,655 98
The amount of tax levied in 1866 was	16,950,767 88
Increase	$4,938,888 10

The principal objects for which this additional amount is required are shown by the following statement, viz.:

For State Purposes.

For instalment on State Bounty Debt	$1,259,412 75	
Decrease in amount for Canals, General Purposes and Common Schools	817,028 15—	$472,388 60
The deficiency in State tax of 1865, withheld by this County for taxes 1863 and 1864, not collectable from banks and insurance companies	515,306 44—	$987,695 64

For County Purposes.

For the Metropolitan Police Department	$434,370 29
For the New Court-house	300,000 00
For site, and for the erection of building for the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction	100,000 00
For redemption of County Bonds issued for the repayment of taxes	500,000 00
For election expenses of the Constitutional Convention	33,000 00
For counsel fees and expenses in relation to banks	55,380 00
For interest on County Debt	32,344 24

For difference in increase of other items:

Total increase	$433 373 89
Total decrease	371,472 53
	$61,901 36

Less increase in revenues	10,000 00—	51,901 36—1,507,495 89

For City Purposes.

Public Instruction	$485,020 46	
Redemption of City Bounty Loan	490,000 00	
Lamps and Gas	323,250 00	
Judgments	271,269 87	
Arching Fourth-avenue	100,000 00	
Repaving Broadway	390,817 00	
Total decrease	65,032 67—	$2,125,390 00
To supply deficiencies in the product of the tax arising from insolvencies and erroneous assessments, as authorized by section 6, chapter 293 of the laws of 1861:		
Amount required in 1867	$637,562 79	
Amount levied in 1866	319,255 62—	$318,307 17
Total		$4,938,888 10

The communication concluded with the following suggestions:

It will be seen by an attentive perusal of the foregoing, that a portion of the expenditures which have been added by State authority to the original estimates might have been omitted, at least for the present. It would seem that there ought to be some limit to taxation, and the Comptroller takes this occasion to express the hope that the Constitutional Convention, now in session, will devise some more economical method of maintaining our City and County Governments. There can be no just cause for an increase of nearly $5,000,000 upon the already overtaxed people of this City and county, in a single year, wrung, as it must be, from the hard earnings of the laboring masses. New resources of revenue should be sought out; all unproductive property, not necessary for public purposes, sold; a general effort made to put a stop to every species of extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys, and new barriers thrown around the public treasury.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have obtained legislative authority to expend $100,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for use of said Department in this City. The Comptroller is of the opinion, in view of the high price of real estate, that this enterprise should be delayed until more reasonable terms can be obtained, and a suitable building rented or leased for their present accommodation.

The justice as well as feasibility of taxing the whole property of the people of this county to defray the expense of arching the deep cut on the Fourth-avenue, at Yorkville, is seriously doubted; and, in the opinion of the Comptroller, all such expenditures should be delayed until the financial condition of the Treasury is better able to bear these heavy drafts upon it.

The Comptroller would further direct the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the large amount authorized by the Legislature to repave Broadway, ($390,000,) and creating a Special Commission therefor—a measure, it would seem, of doubtful utility, in view of the present alarmingly increased taxes upon the resources of both the labor and capital of the people of this county.

The Comptroller would also state, for the information of the Board of Supervisors, that the first yearly instalment, say $500,000, of the bonds issued for the payment of taxes, decided by the Courts to have been unlawfully collected from the banks and insurance companies, falls due on the 1st of November next. The whole amount of bonds for this purpose will probably be $2,500,000, payable in five annual instalments.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The Comptroller's report in relation to the finances of the County Government for the year 1866 was received. From it the following facts are gathered:

The amount of money in the hands of the County Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1865, was		$260,941 51
The receipts from all sources during the year 1866 amounted to	$18,669,386 84	
Deduct amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of taxes and interest thereon	7,005,418 16—	$11,663,968 68
Total		$11,924,910 19
The amount of warrants on the Treasury paid and returned to the Comptroller during the year was		11,732,699 94
Balance remaining in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1866		$192,210 25

The receipts were:

Taxes	$7,516,443 85	
General fund	105,331 92—	$7,621,775 77
New-York County Court House stock	50,600 00	
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds No. 2, of 1882	85,000 00	
Revenue Bonds of 1866	2,710,900 00—	2,845,900 00
Excise Licence fees	660 00	
Soldiers' State Bounty Fund	1,186,726 63	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund No. 3—amount received for sale of office furniture, &c., &c., and unexpended balance in hands of Committee	8,906 28—	1,196,292 91
Total receipts for 1866		$11,663,968 68

EXPENDITURES.—Expenditures on county account were as follows:

For the support of the County Government, and the erection of public structures	$2,194,207 34	
For interest on the county debt	808,990 17	
For the support of the Metropolitan Board of Health	210,847 06	
For the support of the Metropolitan Police	2,166,684 70	
For the quota of this county of the State taxes	2,822,631 90—	$8,203,361 17

FEES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—The income in 1866, from this source, was received from the following officers:

From the County Clerk	$11,841 37
From the Surrogate	15,667 19
From the Clerk Court Common Pleas	6,467 56
From the Clerk of the Superior Court	4,695 68
From the Clerk of the Marine Court	3,441 00
From the Clerks of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts, for Stenographers' fees	8,070 00
Total	$50,182 80

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The income from this source of revenue during 1866 was as follows:

From the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions	$505 00
From the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions	11,006 00
Total	$11,511 00

The District-Attorney paid into the Treasury from forfeited recognizances $11,000.

In regard to Court fees, &c., the report says:

The Comptroller feels it incumbent upon him to direct the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the great deficiency, as compared with the expenses, in the receipts of fees from the several Courts of this county. By law it is made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts to pay into the Treasury, in monthly instalments, all fees, perquisites, and emoluments of the Courts to which they are attached. The returns, which are thus made by the Clerks in pursuance of this law, are entirely inadequate to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the Courts in the discharge of their official duties. The Comptroller, therefore, recommends to your honorable body the propriety of adopting some measures to insure an increase of revenue from this source. It is proper to state, in this connection, that the Judiciary of this County should be self-sustaining. If the Courts are to be employed by litigants for the adjustment of private matters, and to sit in judgment upon legal questions important only to private parties, there is no reason or justice in requiring the public at large to defray the expenses thus incurred.

The amount of taxes uncollected Dec. 31, 1866, was		$8,863,259 43
The proportion of the above amount belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York is as follows:		
Real Estate—in Bureau of Arrears	$1,453,319 12	
Real and Personal Estate—in Bureau of Collection of Taxes	4,485,692 09—	5,939,011 21
Amount belonging to the County		$2,924,248 22

The debt of the County of New-York, Dec. 31, 1866, was as follows:

Court-house Stock of 1875-1893	$1,800,000
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds of 1883-'90	4,000,000
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds of 1873-1876	2,000,000
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds of 1880-1881	946,700
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2, of 1891	376,600
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 3, of 1895-1897	745,800
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds of 1877-1879	1,000,000
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds of 1882	200,000
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, No. 2, of 1882	420,000
Harlem Free Bridge Bonds of 1868	20,000
Total	$11,509 100
Revenue Bonds of 1866, payable in 1867	307,200
Total debt of County, Dec. 31, 1866	$11,816,300

The Comptroller calls attention to the fact that the county has issued war bonds to the amount of $8,000,000.

The new Court-house, he thinks, can be finished during the present year if the requisite amount of money is forthcoming. Up to Dec. 31, 1866, the sum of $2,724,955 91 had been expended on it.

In regard to the erection of drill-rooms, and the law relating thereto, he says: "Under this act, thirty-two men, organized into a military company, have the power to compel the Board of Supervisors to erect or rent an armory or drill-room, although such company may not continue their organization for a single month. This is highly improper, and if the law is to remain on the statute books, it should be so amended as to correct this and other improper provisions; and the Comptroller recommends that early steps may be taken to bring this subject to the attention of the Legislature. In relation to the subject of providing for the accomodation of the military of this county, the Comptroller would offer to your honorable body the suggestion as to the propriety of constructing a definite number of armories and drill-rooms, of sufficient capacity to answer all the purposes contemplated by this act of the Legislature. Two or four armories may be substantially and economically built of iron and brick, and made ready for occupancy within two years."

The report was ordered to be printed and the Board adjourned.

The Child Abduction Case—The Complainant Recalled—Testimony of the Attending Physician.

The examination in the case of the People on the complaint of MARIA SMITH DESMOND vs. ELIZA MAYNARD and RALPH ARCHIBALD was resumed before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Mr. ANTHON appearing for the defendant, ARCHIBALD, and Mr. PITTMAN conducting the case for the people.

Justice DODGE denied the motion made on Saturday, to reduce the amount of bail required of ELIZA MAYNARD, who then tendered bail through Judge QUACKENBUSH, her counsel, but it was not satisfactory to the Justice, and, at the conclusion of the day's examination, she was recommitted to the Tombs. The prisoner, ELIZA MAYNARD, is youthful and prepossessing in appearance, and attracted considerable attention in the Court-room.

The complainant MARIA SMITH DESMOND was examined on the re-direct by Mr. PITTMAN; she testified as follows:

When Archibald came to see me to get me not to appear against him he asked me why I did not come to see him first; I told him I did not know where to find him; he then told me not to go to the Court against him because I would hurt him very much and get him broke out of his post, ond that all his friends were respectably connected and they would all be against him, and anything that I required for the baby or myself he would let me have, and would also get back the baby for me, and would get them all that day or next morning if I would not appear against him that day; I told him I would not appear but if I was sent for I would have to go; he then left and in about an hour his brother came; the child was taken away about 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of June; I was sitting up in bed after washing and dressing it; Mrs. Maynard came in and took the baby from the bed where it was lying at my feet; she held it up in her arms and stretched it out to me and said: "Kiss it now," and she then took it out into the kitchen; Archibald was sitting in the room; Mrs. Maynard came back and Archibald said: "Lize, which way did she go with it—up or down?" Her reply I could not distinctly hear, and Archibald said, "All right;" took his hat and left the room; if I had known the child was being taken away from me I would not have parted from it; I had an arrangement made with the father of the child before its birth, he telling me that he would give me $500, and if I would let the child be adopted out to a good home it would be better for me and the child, and that Mrs. Maynard already had a home secured for it; I told him I would not let Mrs. Maynard or any other stranger have it, but I would let him have it if he was there and no one else; he asked me if I would give it to his brother Lovell, and I said I would rather the brother should have it than a stranger; the brother came after the birth and asked me if I would adopt it out; I replied that I would not; I never consented that Mrs. Maynard or Archibald should take it away, and when it was taken I did not know where it had been taken; since it was taken I have been to the Almshouse Nursery at Blackwell's Island, with Sergt. Burden, and saw there a child which was a perfect skeleton and in a dying condition; I could not positively identify it, but I believe it was mine; when the child left me it had a large lump on the back of its head and a rash all over its head; it had blue eyes, black hair, and was a fine, fat boy; before it left me I had it baptized and named Hobart Canfield, after the father, and Mrs. Maynard knew of the fact.

Dr. Francis Ritter, sworn and examined for the prosecution: I am a practicing physician; I attended the complainant during her confinement, which occurred on the 1st of June at No. 149 Stanton-street, and she was delivered of a male child; a Mrs. Green was the only person present; after the child was born a midwife came in and I gave the child to her; Mrs. Maynard and Archibald were not present; I left the mother quarter of an hour after the child was born; I delivered the child with instruments, it being a very severe labor; the mother was injured but not to any great degree; I attended her afterward and prescribed for her; I know that she did not receive all the medicines I ordered; she was so injured that it was necessary to use a suture: a wax linen thread was used, and it is the ordinary suture; I last saw the child on the 11th of June in No. 149 Stanton-street; it had the mark of the forceps on the forehead, and a large lump on the back of its head occasioned by its forced birth; I went to the child's nursery at Blackwell's Island and saw there the child I delivered from the woman Desmond, the marks of the forceps being still visible on the forehead; the child was very weak, the extremities cold, and it was very much reduced, and I thought it could not live two days longer; it was on the 27th of June I saw it at the Island; on the 11th of June it was well, but weak.

On cross-examination—I treated the woman carefully and scientifically, doing everything that was necessary, and I have had much experience in cases of child-birth; in my opinion the woman was properly nursed and taken care of, but after she was delivered she did not take care of herself, running up and down stairs; she told me she had not the money to get all the medicines I ordered; a liniment for the child's head was not obtained; she made no complaint to me of bad treatment; I stopped treating her on the 11th of June, when I found she did not obey my directions; I was engaged to attend her by Mrs. Maynard; when I went to see the woman Desmond, I usually found Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Green, the midwife, in the room; once I saw Archibald in the house, but not in the same room.

The case was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

An invitation to participate in the presentation of a stand of colors to the Third Regiment of Cavalry in the City Hall Park at 9:30 o'clock this morning, was accepted.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution rescinding the resolution to extend Church-street. The Mayor says that the resolution received only a majority vote, and was passed by both Boards on the same day, whereas, in his opinion, and that of the Corporation Counsel, the resolution requires a three-fourths vote, and could not legally be passed by both Boards on the same day. If the resolution were freed from these objections, he would, he says, approve it.

The communication was laid over, and the Board adjourned to noon to-day.

The Revenue Service—Important to Whisky Dealers.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue, held at the office, No. 83 Cedar-street, yesterday morning, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By section 21 of the Act of March 2, 1867, it is provided "that whenever any distilled spirits so found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale as aforesaid, shall be taken and deemed as *prima facie* evidence that the spirits have not been removed from a bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax imposed by law on the same has not been paid, and the same shall, without further evidence, be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

Provided, That this section shall not apply to spirits sold at public sale by an auctioneer who has paid the special tax as such, under such rules and regulations, and upon such public notice as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, nor to sales made by judicial or executive officers under the order or decree of any Court;" and

Whereas, By section 45 of the Act of July 13, 1866, it is further provided that "all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such bonded warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid, shall be forfeited to the United States." * * * * * * "And the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of said spirits to show that the requirements of law in regard to the same have been complied with;" and

Whereas, In the case of the United States against 508 barrels distilled spirits, recently decided in the United States Circuit Court, his Honor, Justice NELSON, held that where spirits are seized elsewhere than in bonded warehouse, the burden of proof is upon the claimant to show that all the provisions of the law have been complied with in their removal; therefore

Resolved, That all rectifiers and wholesale dealers will be expected to show, when required, that the taxes have been paid on all spirits hereafter purchased by them and held for consumption or sale.

Resolved, That any wholesale dealer who shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, spirits for less than $2 per proof gallon, will not only subject the spirits so offered for sale, to seizure, but will expose his entire stock to investigation and to forfeiture, unless he can show affirmatively that the taxes thereon have been paid.

Resolved, That for their own protection as well as to facilitate the investigations of the Government, it is desired that all the wholesale dealers and rectifiers will keep upon their books an exact copy of the brands on every barrel or package of spirits hereafter purchased by them, together with the name of the owner from whom, as well as the broker through whom the goods are purchased, and will at the same time require from the vender written evidence that the taxes have been paid on all goods purchased in open market.

Resolved, That hereafter any person who is shown to be a dealer in fraudulent spirits, or spirits which have been fraudulently removed from bonded warehouses will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Resolved, That instructions in accordance with the foregoing be issued by the Secretary of this Board to all Revenue Officers acting under its directions.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board have ordered that all Revenue Inspectors hitherto under the direction of the United States Revenue Agent, Gen. WILLIAM S. HILLYER, shall continue to report to him in the usual way, for instructions, &c.

Fatal Result of a Quarrel.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 4 Centre-street, over the body of LOUIS KUHL, a German, 53 years of age, who died at No. 27 Park-street from a fracture of the skull, received during a quarrel. It appeared in evidence that deceased and WM. BOELTNER were playing cards on, the 24th ult., in the lager-beer saloon No. 29 Park-street, which led to a quarrel. BOELTNER attacked but was prevented from hitting KUHL by the proprietor, who turned him out of the saloon. The deceased was then advised to go home, as he had been drinking freely, which he proceeded to do. As he reached the stoop of his residence he was accosted by BOELTNER and the quarrel was renewed, BOELTNER then struck KUHL in the face with his fist and knocked him down. The deceased was picked up in an insensible condition and carried home, and the assailant was arrested by Officer MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, but as no complainant appeared he was discharged. The day following the quarrel KUHL went to his work, but was soon after attacked with violent pains in his head, and medical aid was summoned, but it was of no use, for the deceased gradually sank beneath the effects of the injury, and died on Sunday afternoon. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post mortem* examination, and ascertained that the skull was fractured. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance, and the Coroner issued his warrant for the arrest of BOELTNER, who is well known, and will be soon arrested.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Race at Morristown on the Fourth.

The lovers of fast trotting in New-Jersey will have a fine opportunity of gratifying their taste on the Fourth, for the world-renowned *Ethan Allen* and his running mate go against the famous King of the Turf, *Dexter*, in a race of mile heats, three in five, at Morristown on that day, for a purse of $3,500. The Morris and Essex Railroad run extra special trains from the foot of Barclay-street, direct to Morristown during the day, returning after the race.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

DAVID CLIFTON was arrested yesterday on a complaint of bigamy, made by MARGARET MURPHY, of No. 57 Baxter-street, who alleges that she was married to the accused on the 19th ult., by Rev. Father THOMAS TRAINOR, of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, at his parsonage in Mott-street. HANNAH CLIFTON also testified that she was married to the prisoner on the 31st of December, 1863, by the same clergyman. CLIFTON was remanded for trial.

THEFT OF A BRASS WATCH.

ANNA SMITH was arrested yesterday at No. 22 Vandewater-street, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing and a brass watch, valued in all at $42, from MARY FRILEY, of No. 4 Dover-street. As the prisoner confessed her guilt, she was locked up for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.

SALINA BROPHY, of No. 62 Baxter-street, caused the arrest of WM. BROCKWAY, on a charge of felonious assault upon herself. Her allegation is to the effect that BROCKWAY ran after her with a large knife and attempted to stab her, and failing in overtaking her, threw the weapon after her. Officer PHELPS, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him before he could do any further harm. The prisoner was committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

PATRICK MCNAMARA, of No. 541 Canal-street, and an Italian named ANGELO DE TRANI, got into a dispute, which was ended by the Italian stabbing his antagonist in the right hip, inflicting a serious wound. DE TRANI having been brought before the Court, was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

MORE DEFACEMENT.

JAMES KEATING was caught in the act of violating chapter 222 of the laws of 1853, to prevent the defacement of natural scenery. The particular act of which KEATING is guilty is the pasting of small bills on the curb-stones of a cross street. This outrage upon the natural scenery of tenement-houses, inferior curb-stones and a badly-paved street, was aggravated by the defacement of lamp-posts, another unique production of nature, and the Court, perhaps, in order to discover in what particular workshop of nature lamp-posts and curb-stones are produced, set the case of KEATING down for an examination.

A WASHTUB LARCENY.

JOHN W. EMMONS, No. 172 Bleecker-street, deposes that yesterday he sent to the wash a white Summer vest, and after so doing remembered that he had left in one of the pockets a roll of money amounting to $200. He, as a matter of course, at once sought the washing department of the house, where ANNIE LYNCH was engaged in the cleansing process. He found the vest in a washtub but unwashed and as yet unwet. He searched the pockets and not finding the money, charges ANNIE with purloining it, alleging that the vest passed directly from his to her possession. The woman, who is twenty years of age, denies her guilt, saying that she knew nothing whatever about the money, but she was committed for trial.

THE PENALTY OF VAGRANCY.

WILLIAM HALL was brought up by Officer KEALEY, of the Eighth Precinct, who made oath that HALL is an idle person, without visible means of support, and is a notorious sneak thief, whereupon Justice DODGE sentenced the prisoner to the Workhouse for sixty days.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

MARY HILL came into court, and made an affidavit charging ANNIE SHEPARD, a very respectable looking colored girl, who is the chambermaid at the house where the woman HILL resides, with larceny. Her statement is that she left the house about ten o'clock yesterday, leaving her pocket-book under her pillow, and returned about noon, when the girl ANNIE told her that she had found it and had taken it to another boarder named LUCY DE VERE, who had refused to receive it, and that she (ANNIE) had put it in a stand drawer, and Miss HILL on opening the pocketbook alleges that $20 of the $120 it contained was missing, and charges ANNIE with stealing it. The girl ANNIE protested that she did not open the book at all and knows nothing whatever about the money, but she was committed for trial at Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

MILITARY PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

WILLIAM O'REILLY, No. 22 East Broadway makes affidavit that as the First Lieutenant of Company G, Sixth Regiment New-York State National Guard, he is in command of the Company, and entitled to the possession of the Company property, and is responsible for it, but that MATTHEW RIORDEN, who was formerly in command of the Company, unlawfully retains possession of an enlistment-book, and other blank-books, and two medals, all of which are the property of the Company. These facts set forth in the affidavit constitute a misdemeanor under a special law of the State, and the accused gave bail in $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN OLD THEFT.

PALOS ZINSKI, of No. 203 Broome-street, says that on the 1st day of April last he entrusted a gold watch of the value of $100 to a man named HERMAN, for the purpose of having it repaired, and the watch not being returned, inquiries were made, which showed that HERMAN, in company with THEODORE SCOTT and ISAAC KULTZ, pawned the watch to a pawn-broker in Canal-street, for the sum of $6 12. The three accused were committed for examination.

EXCISE CASES.

CHARLES MELKINUS, No. 217 East Houston-street, and MICHAEL MAGRATH, No. 131 Goerck-street, were each required to give bail in the sum of $200 to answer to a violation of the Excise Law, for selling liquor without license.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Thursday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II.

Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Peckham.

Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
7—Lord vs. Griffin.
12—Pierson vs. Bartlett.
15½—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea.
17—Templeton vs. Brown.
20—Manuken vs. Becker.

Nos.
43—Mangam vs. Haggerty.
50—The People ex rel. Brown vs. Connolly.
55—Bacharach vs. Heidenheimer.

The call commences at No. 58, Connolly vs. Connolly.

The following is the balance of the first Monday motion calendar of Chambers. The first 80 causes were published in the TIMES of the 1st inst.

Nos.
81—Bradley et al. vs. Welch et al.
82—Endres, &c., vs. Platt et al.
83—Miln vs. Lippincott et al.
84—In re. Andrews et al., for examination of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution.
85—Smith vs. Smith.
86—Goddard vs. Stanwood.
87—Fitzgerald vs. Connolly, &c.
88—Pattbery vs. Yale et al.
89—Bell vs. Whitmore.
90—In re. Bronson for substitution of Merchant, &c.
91—Black vs. Craft.
92—Gladwish et al. vs. Carpenter.
93—Edwards vs. Jackson.
94—Corner vs. Merkle et al.
95—Jackson vs. Jackson.
96—Turner vs. Turner et al.
97—Jackson vs. Jackson.
98—Jackson vs. Jackson.
99—Downs & Co.'s Manuf'g Co. vs. Hill.
100—Armstrong vs. Burrows.
101—Van Beuren vs. Phelps, Jr., et al.
102—Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer et al.
103—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.
104—Honan vs. Chapman et al.
105—Schlotter vs. Schlotter.
106—Ford et al. vs. Gilman.
107—Hogan, Jr. vs. Conway.
108—Willis vs. Mayer et al.
109—Willis vs. Mayer et al.
110—Jay, receiver, vs. De Groot et al.
111—Jay, receiver, vs. De Groot et al.
112—Kobbe et al. vs. Rosengarden et al.
113—Henry vs. Henry.
114—McIntyre, &c., vs. Fitch.
115—Peck et al. vs. Felt et al.
116—Hawley, receiver, vs. Morrell et al.
117—Borst vs. Buber.
118—Borst vs. Hees et al.
119—Jones et al. vs. Suydam et al.
120—Richards vs. Butler.
121—Reed et al. vs. Armes.
122—Zaum vs. Zaum.
123—Levinson vs. Spalding.
124—Northern R. Co. et al. vs. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. Co. et al.
125—People et al. vs. Black et al.

126—Isler et al. vs. Register et al.
127—Hulbert et al. vs. Bidwell.
128—In re. Columbian Ins. Company.
129—Ashworth vs. Hall.
130—Andrews vs. Woolbey et al.
131—Doherty vs. Feeney.
132—Mackay vs. McKechnie et al.
133—Pollock vs. Field.
134—Strett vs. Gover et al.
135—Regruni vs. Jarlist.
136—Palmer &c., vs. Lacy et al.
137—Wicks et al. vs. Levi.
138—Smith vs. Mayer.
139—Mapura et al. vs. Stillman et al.
140—Wedell vs. Cann.
141—Ballantine vs. Ballantine.
142—Stratton vs. Stratton.
143—Badow vs. Robinson.
144—In re. Excelsior Cotton and Hay Press Co.
145—Duntors vs. Pecare.
146—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Ladd et al.
147—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
148—Galinger vs. Galinger.
149—Johnson et al. vs. Daniels.
150—Strutt, &c., vs. Grover, &c.
151—Pratt vs. Cushing.
152—Connecticut Railroad Co. vs. Ripley et al.
153—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.
154—Paltbry vs. Yale et al.
155—Cleveland vs. Rider.
156—Muller vs. Muller.
157—In re. Hills et al. vs. St. Columbus T. A. B. Society.
158—Brevoor vs. Harris.
159—Clineman vs. Button et al.
160—Thompson et al. vs. Wilson et al.
161—Peabody vs. Hart, &c.
162—Young, &c., vs. Brush et al.
163—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
164—Smith et al. vs. Halsted et al.
165—Giles et al. vs. Bailey et al.
166—Bailey vs. Giles et al.
167—N. Y. National Exchange Bank vs. Bailey.
168—Davis vs. French.
169—Barbour vs. Robinson.
170—Whitman vs. Bulkley.
171—Welles et al. vs. Bacigalupi.
172—Haywood vs. Sheldon.
173—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

This Court convened yesterday morning, Judges Brady and Cardozo on the Bench and immediately adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th inst., when a large number of decisions will be rendered.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

No.
2—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
13—Campbell vs. Little.
3—Kelly vs. Jones.
21—Kane vs. Bernard.
—Keiser vs. Lippmann.
22—Levison vs. Levison.
23—Peterson vs. Peterson.
24—Carpenter vs. Reilly.
25—Owen vs. Massimilion.
26—Travis vs. Lippmann.
27—The B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.

Nos.
28—Keppelier vs. Healey.
29—Lincoln vs. The U. D. S. B. Co.
30—Ferris vs. Black.
31—Cobb vs. Briggs.
32—Bailey vs. Waite.
33—Morris vs. Bergen.
34—Storer vs. Hamblin.
35—Pote vs. Morford.
36—Same vs. Same.
37—Garland vs. Wells.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

THE COUNTERFEITERS SENTENCED.

Before Judge Shipman.

The various members of the counterfeiting gang whose cases have occupied the Court the past week, were brought before the Court again on Saturday morning.

Judge Stewart, their counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment in Brockway's case. He claimed that the indictment was bad, in that it alleged the defendant forged 250 fifty cent notes, one of which it set out. This he claimed was the charging of 250 different offences in the same count.

The Judge, after hearing argument, stated that the point had been settled that such an indictment was only the charging of a single offence, and the case had been put to the jury as a single offence, only one of the counterfeit notes having been proved and marked, and given to the jury. He therefore overruled the motion.

The Judge then asked Judge Stewart if he had anything to say in behalf of Brockway. Judge Stewart said that it was the first time that Brockway had been convicted, and that though he had been engaged in this matter under the influence of others more wicked than himself, yet after that he had resolved that he would never enter on any such criminal course again and he had inspired others with that belief and had acted well and like a good citizen since that time. And though he was arrested, it was by a mistake. He trusted that the judge would take all these facts into consideration.

Judge Shipman then asked Brockway if he had anything that he wished to say for himself.

Brockway said he had, but he was not prepared at that time; whereupon the Judge said he would defer his sentence till Monday.

The old man Atkinson was then called up, and in answer to questions from Judge Shipman said that Savage took from him $832 after the arrest, and handed it to Hickey and Spike, and gave none of it back, though he afterward did get back through Col. Wood $302 of it. He further said that he was seventy-three years old, and that one of the presses which he had was his own, and the other was Spike's.

Judge Stewart appealed to the Court on his behalf, on the ground of his age and his family, he having four children, one of them a babe in arms.

Atkinson's case was then also postponed.

Oakley, who had also pleaded guilty, was also called up, and in answer to questions said he was born in Dutchess County, and was the son of a clergyman.

Judge Stewart, in his behalf, said that he had been merely used as a go-between in the matter between other parties.

The boy Clogston was called up last, and said he was 17 years old; had always lived on a farm in New-Hampshire till he came to this place, about a fortnight before the arrest; knew nothing about the business till after he came there, and was then told by the parties they were working for the Government.

The Judge then allowed him to withdraw his plea of guilty, and plead not guilty.

He then adjourned the Court till Monday, when he said he should pass sentence upon all the parties, and should have something to say about the whole matter.

At the opening of the Court on Monday morning a crowded audience gathered, attracted by the interest in Brockway's expected speech, and by the intimations of the Judge.

POSTPONEMENT OF A TRIAL.

The case of Patrick H. Reason was first called up. He is charged with having engraved the head upon the counterfeit plate in question. Mr. Clinton appeared as his counsel stating that he had only been retained on Saturday, the prisoner's former counsel having gone to Europe, and that he was compelled to ask a postponement of the trial for several reasons, but especially for the absence of a witness who was sworn to be material and absent from sickness.

The Judge granted the postponement, but increased the prisoner's bail to $3,000, it having been $1,500 before.

This case being thus disposed of, Judge SHIPMAN said to J. W. Smith, Esq., one of the counsel for Brockway and others, that he understood he wanted to say something to the Court in their behalf.

Mr. Smith made an appeal to the Court on behalf of the boy Clogston, that he might be discharged on his own recognizance. As to Brockway, he said, I am satisfied he has had a fair trial, and the facts produced were such as to satisfy the jury of his guilt; but from the facts which I learned, but which could not be admitted as evidence, I feel certain that there are others who are more guilty than he, and that he was not the originator of the scheme. It is the fact, also, which we proposed to prove, that he has been employed by the Government, and that much of the evidence against him was confessions which never would have been given but that he supposed that the faith of the Government was pledged to him so as to protect him. The course adopted heretofore has been that persons interested in ferreting out such crimes have had the power, and the practice has been sanctioned, of employing such men as Brockway, and that was the case with him, and that fact ought, I think, to have a very beneficial effect upon his case. The evidence of it was excluded on the trial, and the Court left it to the jury simply on the question of his guilt or innocence. I have no fault to find with that ruling, or with the action of the jury. I simply ask your Honor to take these things into consideration in his behalf.

The District Attorney said that as to Clogston, he should make the same request, that he be discharged on his own recognizance.

A BAD PRACTICE REBUKED.

Judge Shipman—Before I proceed to sentence these prisoners I have something to say as to a matter which is not strictly before me, because I deem it required by my duty to the officers of the Government who are engaged in arresting persons for this class of offences. There is a practice of removing prisoners who are arrested beyond the limits of this district after their arrest. The officers should know that that is a violation. When the fact comes to the knowledge of an officer that an offence has been committed, he should make an affidavit, or procure it to be made, communicate with the District-Attorney, get a warrant and have the party arrested. This transporting of a prisoner to Jersey City or anywhere else out of the district and holding a kind of inquest over him by officers of the detective service has no warrant in law. When a prisoner is arrested he is to be brought before a Commissioner and prosecuted according to law. As this practice has been disclosed twice in the progress of this trial, I have deemed it my duty to say this because, if pursued, the officers may sometime, find it to prove an inconvenient experiment.

CLOGSTON'S CASE.

The Judge then told Clogston to stand up, and said to him: "You have pleaded guilty to this indictment, but I have thought that it was possible that you might not have been aware of the state of the case when you were brought to that house, and from the statements made to me, I think there is some doubt whether you had a guilty knowledge of the matter till a day or two before your arrest. Under these circumstances I allowed you to change your plea, and shall discharge you on your own recognizance, committing you to the care of the Marshal, and I trust he will take some means to get you back to your parents. You have said you were never before out of the State of New-Hampshire. You had better stay there. You have been working on a farm. You had better continue to do so. It is better to turn a grindstone than the crank of a counterfeiter's press. I shall not discharge the indictment. If you do not do well you may at any time be brought here and tried under it. I trust you will not misunderstand this lenity of the Court and think it reason for other misdemeanors, but that you will behave yourself properly and well. Marshal, take charge of him.

Mr. Smith said he would see that the Marshal had the means to send him home.

SOME SMALLER SENTENCES.

Dietrich, who pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, it being his first offence and he having had a good character hitherto, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay a fine of a dollar.

Haley, who had pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, having been the principal in the offence with Dietrich and having been brought up once before for a similar offence was sentenced to be imprisoned at the Albany Penitentiary for seven years and pay a fine of a dollar.

Oakley, who pleaded guilty to having been engaged in counterfeiting, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years and to pay a fine of a dollar. Oakley said Col. Wood had told him if he pleaded guilty that he (Wood) would see that he was not harmed. The Judge said he had nothing to do with that; if Col. Wood had made promises he must keep them.

BROCKWAY'S SPEECH.

Brockway was then asked if he had anything which he wished to say. He rose and proceeded to make a long, somewhat excited and rambling speech, which, however, was listened to with great interest by every one. He said he had no hope that anything he could say would be of any assistance to him, because the persistence with which certain men had pursued him led him to expect nothing but the severest penalty; but duty required him to make a statement of facts, and he wished, as far as he could, to prove every statement that he made. He admitted that he was connected with the establishment at Mount Vernon, and that he owned the house, but he did not buy it for the business, though he bought it about that time. As to the testimony of the ladies that he had induced Atkinson to go into the thing, he called on Mr. Atkinson to state whether that was so.

Atkinson thus called on, rose and said that it was so, that Brockway had been to him before, and came to him at this time also, and told him about Reason, who engraved the head on the plate, which he could not do. There were symptoms of a lively dispute between them on this point, which the Judge checked, ordering Brockway to proceed.

Brockway repeated that what Atkinson had said was wrong; that Atkinson did cut him a plate a year or two ago, but this time Atkinson proposed it, and that he, Brockway, did not know Reason, and never saw him till after the arrest, though he had heard of him; but it was Atkinson who said that he could not engrave the head, and that they must get Reason to do it. That Atkinson came to his house at the first, and left word with his (Brockway's) wife that he was particularly anxious to see him; that he did not state his business at first, but at last he said that Spike had "beat him" out of a plate which they had been working at together, with these ladies working with them and assisting.

Atkinson interrupted him, saying, "That is false," but Brockway proceeded without noticing the interruption, saying that Atkinson told him that Spike and other parties were interested in that plate with him, and that after they had printed $3,000 Spike took it to sell, and had beat him out of his share; that thereupon he had got one of the women to get the plate, and she told him she had done so, but he had reason to believe she had not; that Atkinson said if he, Brockway, would go in with him he could get up a plate better than Spike ever had; that his wife said he had a competence and should not go into it, but he himself saw there was money in it and had no hesitation in negotiating with Atkinson; that Atkinson agreed to do all the work in the matter, and he, Brockway, was not to be seen in the matter till the stuff was ready for the market; that he went to Philadelphia once and saw the plate while it was being made; that Atkinson frequently urged him to assist in printing, and he at last consented, and that after moving up to Mount Vernon he did pay to Atkinson the $135 which Reason was to have for engraving the head.

He referred to the testimony of one of the women, that when he gave Atkinson that money he said it was the money for Reason, and denied that he had said it, for, said he, "Why should I say that? I had done all my business with Atkinson myself, and none with Reason. I say this that your Honor may see that these women were educated to swear against me."

He then explained the fact of his being at the Mount Vernon House so frequently by saying that he was building a carriage-house, and had to be there to see about that, and he said that he sent the boy not to help in the manufacture but to take care of the horses, and that he did not design to have him know anything about the matter, but the boy was inquisitive, and one day came up stairs while they were at work, and they then agreed that he might take hold, and he did work with them for three days, and that was all the share the boy had in the matter, and for what the Court had determined to do for the boy he was much obliged.

He then referred to the circumstances of the arrest and Savage's testimony as to seeing him with a pair of shears in his hands. He declared that he never had the shears or trimmed a note; that he heard the disturbance at the door, and, seeing men come in, he jumped out of the window, and that Savage did not see him there, and had repeatedly said so, and that he had been educated to swear that he did see him, because, without some such testimony of identification, he would not be convicted on the testimony of accomplices alone.

He then said that when he got away he went into the country and walked forty miles that day without coat or hat; that when he got a place of safety he sent for his wife, who told him that Mr. Newcomb had been to see her and thought he could arrange matters so that he could come back; that he was willing to pay a good price to come back, and to tell Newcomb that if any of the parties, Col. Wood or Marshal Murray, or any of them were approachable, he was willing to pay a good price; that Newcomb came to his house repeatedly about it, and was there eating his dinners and drinking his wine; that he said he was taking a good deal of trouble about it and having a little expense, but if it could be arranged he would be Brockway's best friend; whereupon his (Brockway's) wife told him she would go and see her husband, but did not want Newcome to follow her. He declared he would not, and told her not to let him (Newcomb) know where her husband was, because then he could say to Marshal Murray that he did not know, that Newcomb was all this time talking with Murray and Col. Wood, and told them that the only way to get Brockway was to negotiate with him, and have him return voluntarily, and that he was in Canada, when at the time he knew that Brockway's wife drove out and saw him in three hours.

That Newcomb told Brockway's wife that he must have a letter from Brockway saying that he could be of service to the United States, and that he knew parties whom he would give up, among others Reason and Frank Brockway; that Marshal Murray and Col. Wood, in the presence of Brockway's counsel, said if he came back he should not be molested, and he thereupon came to the Marshal's office alone, and not with an officer, as the Marshal had testified; that an appointment was made for him there next day, and he came and was then introduced to the Marshal and to Col. Wood by Newcomb; that Col. Wood asked him if he was willing to be of service to the United States, as he had written, and he said he was; Col. Wood said—and I remember the words well—"Brockway, don't you try to beat me, or I will crucify you; but if you are faithful to me, and don't play me any tricks ——;" the inference to be drawn from it all was that I should be protected; no distinct promise was made to me, but there were inducements held out that I should not be molested, yet here I stand a convicted felon.

He then said that while he was in the Marshal's office he saw several men round there whom he knew to be counterfeiters, and he asked what they were there for, and they told him they were in the employ of the Government, and asked him how he would like the position; it was $9 a day, and if you were in the Government employ the Government could not go back on you. That was just what he wanted, and he accordingly took the position and received the pay; and that when Newcome paid money to his assistants there were vouchers drawn up and sworn to by Marshal MURRAY, and he must have known what it was for.

The Court here suggested to Brockway that he was taking a good deal of time.

Brockway said he wanted the Court to understand the motives of his being sent to prison; that he went into the service and remained there some time, believing Newcomb to be his best friend; that Newcomb told him Marshal Murray's business and his own, and he often had to tell him not to talk so much, as he was trying to teach Newcomb his business, for though he had a good deal of experience he did not understand it very well; that he and Newcomb did business together several months, and did several things that would not bear scrutiny; that Newcomb told him if he had any friends who were in trouble, and would pay well, they would get them out; that he had a friend named Dow who was wanted for counterfeiting, and though Newcomb was under orders to get him, and was telling Murray and Wood that he was not to be found, he was in constant communication with him; that Dow offered $1,000 to be let off, and that through Newcomb at last Murray spoke to Wood about it, telling him that Dow would give up plates and a press if he was let off; Wood said no, he had plates enough, but if Dow could give up a man he would talk; that Dow said he would give up a man, any one they wanted, and finally it was arranged that Hod. Wilson was to be given up; that thereupon he, Brockway, went and hired a room, Newcomb standing on the corner when he did it, and he and Dow went and bought presses and bed plates, because those were what Wood said he must have; that Newcomb gave him a roll of bank-note paper, and had the plates himself; that it had been given out that there was a counterfeiting establishment in that neighborhood, and when it was all arranged they went up to seize it and he Brockway stood on the corner and saw the others go and break into the place which he had hired and where they were to catch Hod. Wilson, but of course he was not there—and the Marshal was given to understand that it was his fault that the bird had flown; that he had been seen there just before and fresh impressions were produced to show it, but those were taken off by Dow with the knowledge of Newcomb.

That Col. Wood afterward said he believed the thing was a put up job, but he and Newcomb both denied it for he believed, Newcomb was his friend, and he would have gone to State Prison for ten years rather than have betrayed Newcomb if he had not been betrayed by him. That Newcomb visited him yesterday and had brought letters and papers which ought to have been in the Marshal's safe instead of in his hands, to show him that Col. Wood was not his friend. He did not claim him as his friend, but he thought he was a man who would see justice done.

Brockway was proceeding farther to attack Newcomb, when the Court again checked him, saying that these circumstances had nothing to do with his sentence. Brockway said he wished to show the motives of the parties. But the Judge said he could not go into that farther.

Broadway then closed his speech, saying that he did not know as he had anything farther to say, and thanking the Court for the privilege which he had had.

Mr. Newcomb stepped forward and asked if he might say a few words in answer, as he wished to show that all which Brockway had said was false.

The Judge, however, declined to hear him, saying that this was not the proper quarter for such explanations, and proceeded to pass sentence upon Brockway as follows:

SENTENCE.

Brockway, you have, after a fair trial, been convicted of the offence of making counterfeit money. Of your guilt there is not a shadow of doubt. Of the precise relation in which you stood to the enterprise we may not be exactly informed. Upon the evidence, as it appeared on your trial, you were the principal—the owner of the plates, presses, paper and inks, and the owner or lessee of the building. You were found on the premises, though you escaped, either through your agility or through the carelessness or connivance of those who undertook to capture you. I am well aware that the seizure of your establishment at Mount Vernon was brought about by persons who are no better probably than you. Hickey, Clark and Spike, who conspired against you for purposes of plunder, were not officers of the Government, so far as I know. They evidently had some knowledge of you and your business, and thought to betray you for their own private gain. But that does not lessen your crime. You were willingly engaged in a nefarious and fraudulent business, by means of which honest people were to be cheated for your benefit. You were a prominent, if not the principal actor in this work of fraud and forgery. The crime which you committed was an aggravated one. A series of similar offences has thrown upon the community millions of fraudulent currency, by which others have been swindled—often the poor out of their hard earnings. There are no palliating circumstances in your case. You voluntarily entered upon this business, and even drew your willing tool or confederate in the old man Atkinson, does not diminish your offence. Even if you were his tool, it does not help your case. You knew better, and entered upon this business with a full knowledge of its guilty character, and the consequences which must follow detection, if you were to be dealt with as others have been under the same circumstances. It is true that you were taken into the employ of the Government, after your crime became known, as an assistant to the officers for the alleged purpose of aiding in the detection and punishment of other counterfeiters; and from some facts disclosed on the trial, I infer that those who employed you, gave you encouragement to believe that you would not be punished. Col. Wood, who says he has charge of the detective service of the Treasury Department, states that he authorized your employment, with a full knowledge of your crime. What promises he made you, if any, does not appear; nor is it material here. Your connection with the service was long after the commission of the offence for which you have been convicted. The United States Attorney laid your case before the Grand Jury. They indicted you, and the petit jury found you guilty. It is true, too, that Col. Wood presented himself in Court, sat by your counsel, and apparently aided in your defence, while the United States Attorney was pressing your conviction. We have thus had the unseemly spectacle before this Court of an officer of the Treasury Department encouraging the defence of a prisoner, while the regular prosecuting officers were presenting proofs of his guilt. This fact will not induce me to moderate your sentence. If promises of immunity have been made to you, you must look to those who made them to redeem them. The Government, by the regular officer appointed to conduct all prosecutions in this District, has presented your case to the jury, and they have found you guilty. It is my duty to pronounce the sentence of the law, and to inflict such a punishment as the facts proved warrant. The fact that you have been in the employ of agents of the Treasury who had full knowledge of your crime, does not change my duty. There is no law which exempts employés of the Government from punishment for their offences. Nor has Col. Wood, or any other person, except the President the power of pardon. No one has authority to regulate, by promises to felons, the clemency of this Court. So far as the prosecution or punishment of offenders depends upon executive officers of the Government, this Court looks to the District-Attorney and holds him responsible as the officer intrusted by law with the duty of informing the Court, of any official action that may have been taken by such officers, which requires judicial notice. I have explained this matter at length that there may be no mistake hereafter.

It only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law. As your case is an aggravated one, it is my duty to inflict a severe sentence. The judgment and sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, in the State of New-York, for the term of fifteen years and pay to the United States a fine of $1.

SENTENCE OF ATKINSON.

The Court then called up Atkinson for sentence. He made a few remarks, saying that he had turned States evidence, and that Col. Wood had told him he should not be harmed, and that he was working quietly at his trade when he was arrested in this case.

The Judge proceeded to sentence him as follows:

Atkinson, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging you with making counterfeit money. You are advanced in life, and appear already to have felt some of the physical infirmities attendant upon old age. You say that you are seventy-three. It is evident from the facts disclosed touching the business in which you were engaged when you were arrested, that you are by no means young in crime. That you have for years been concerned in the manufacture of spurious money, or in making the instruments which would enable others to do it, there can be no doubt. You are an ingenious mechanic, and have devoted your capacity as an engraver, which, honestly directed, would have secured you a comfortable support, to the base purposes of fraud and forgery. You assisted in making the plate from which the dangerous counterfeit now before me was printed. You procured a more cunning hand to engrave that portion of the work which was beyond the reach of your skill. You then engaged with your alleged employer in the manufacture of the notes, and were so employed when you were captured. One of your subordinate companions in this business was a young lad, who had been enticed from a remote country home to perform the manual labor of running the press by which the counterfeit notes were printed. He was a novice in crime, at least in this kind of crime, and he says that you quieted his uneasiness by assuring him that you were at work for the Government. Whether you did so or not, you at least did not warn him of the terrible crime in which he was employed by you. In his youth, inexperience and simplicity you were willing that he should be made an instrument of your and Brockway's frauds, and be exposed to all the consequences of a participation in the enormous crime in which you were engaged. You even took your own wife to the place where your iniquitous work was carried on, freely made her a partner of your guilt, and exposed her to a felon's doom. She may have been willing, but as she is but twenty-six and you are seventy-three years of age, your greater experience in life would, had your nature not been thoroughly hardened, have led you to keep her away, or, at least, warn her of the danger. Especially in view of the fact that she is the mother of young children, who would be left homeless and friendless in case of the arrest of both parents, your conduct betrays an insensibility to the common feelings of humanity, as well as to the duty of obeying the laws of your country.

The only extenuation you have to offer for the crime for which you have been indicted, is the statement that you were induced to embark in the business under some threats that you would be troubled if you refused—perhaps complained of for other offences. But I regard all these excuses as idle pretences. You are old enough to be the grandfather of both the persons engaged with you, and that you were a willing and trusted copartner, or principal proprietor, is evident from the fact that when you were taken you had over $800 in good money on your person. I regard you, therefore, as a willing and principal offender in the business, and as evidently one who has long been accustomed to break the laws. I see nothing to mitigate, but much to aggravate your offence. It is true that you were badly treated when your person and the implements of your fraud were seized. You were robbed of $832, and your principal confederate, or employer, was suffered not only to escape, but was actually taken into the service of the Government, to aid the officers in protecting the Treasury and the public against the frauds of counterfeiters! But neither the wrong done you, nor what perhaps you considered the partiality extended to him, in the least extenuates your offence. You were, indeed, seized without any warrant, and then robbed of your money. You were not taken in the interests of public justice, if some of the witnesses who testified in Brockway's case are to be believed. It appears that a conspiracy was formed between one Harris or Hickey and Hayden Clark and Wm. Spike to go to the place where you were making this counterfeit money, and pretend to arrest you all, and then allow you to buy yourselves out of custody. To carry out their purpose they, through Hickey, employed one John R. Savage to go with them to Mount Vernon and seize you. Whether Savage was an original party to the conspiracy to rob you, does not conclusively appear, though he admits that he received $202 from Hickey that night. He says that Hickey agreed to pay him $400 for making the arrest. Spike and Clark, two of the conspirators, say that the $832 taken from you was divided the night of your capture between Savage, Hickey, Clark and Spike, each taking $202. The small balance unaccounted for may have been applied toward the expenses of the party, as all the conspirators went to Mt. Vernon at the time you were taken. The counterfeit plate found with which you were printing was suffered by Savage to pass into the hands of Spike or Clark, while you and the boy Clogston, together with the presses, paper and counterfeit money, were brought to the Marshal's office in this city. Now, you may ask, as you have a right to ask, why the men who conspired to rob, and did rob you, are not punished. I can only say that I have no power over them. There is no evidence before me that either of them had any warrant or authority from the Government of the United States to arrest you, even, much less to plunder you. Savage says that he was employed by Hickey, then the keeper of a faro bank in this city. Hickey was the confederate of Hayden Clark and Wm. Spike, two of the witnesses in Brockway's case, the former of whom declined to answer when asked if he had been engaged in counterfeiting, and the latter admitted that he had been in State Prison for two years for a similar offence. I am not aware that they are any of them officers, or in any way in the service of the United States. I have therefore no power over them. All I can do is to call the attention of the State authorities to the matter, which I will do by directing the United States District Attorney to communicate the facts to the prosecuting officers of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

But though you, Atkinson, fell into the hands of the authorities of the United States through a scheme which ignored the trite maxim that there should be honor among thieves, yet you were finally lawfully arrested by the United States Marshal. You were indicted by the Grand Jury and have pleaded guilty. The proof of your guilt was irresistible, and a defence therefore hopeless. I say this without any reference to the testimony of your wife in the case of Brockway. It is my painful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law. Your counsel has feelingly appealed to me in your behalf. He has asked me to temper justice with mercy; and no one knows better than he does that, in administering justice in this Court, I have never inclined to undue severity. Where mitigating circumstances have appeared, I have lent a willing ear when asked to moderate punishment. Here there are no mitigating, but only aggravating circumstances. The extreme penalty of the law was intended for extreme cases. I consider your case extreme in every respect in which it can be reviewed. Your age does not mitigate your offence. Your wife may think herself fortunate that she has escaped the fate to which you are about to be consigned. Your children, according to the common course of events, could receive aid from you but little longer. A confirmed criminal at seventy-three, there is little hope of your reform. If there is any hope of your repentance that hope will not be diminished by consigning you to prison, where you will have abundant opportunities for serious reflection. Society has a right to be protected against you, and to that end the judgment and sentence of this Court is, that you be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, in the State of New-York, for the term of fifteen years, and pay to the United States a fine of $1.

Note from Mr. Wm. P. Wood.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice an editorial in your issue of this date, (28th,) under the head of "Counterfeiters in the employ of the Government," there are errors published which I desire to correct; the parties making the arrest at Mount Vernon did not hand over any plates to Marshal Murray; these plates were obtained after the arrest by myself, one of which (the face) was obtained from the counterfeiter SPIKE, who is not now or was he ever employed by the Government.

The facts connected with the case of Brockway are these: Every possible effort was made to arrest Brockway after the Mount Vernon affair, without success; and while he was at large he made propositions which, if executed, would be of much benefit to the Government; also, stipulating that he should not be arrested until he was permitted an opportunity to execute his propositions, the faithful performance of which it was understood would tend to a degree of clemency in his behalf. These propositions were considered and agreed to, upon which he surrendered himself, and was employed as conditioned, but no promise was ever made by me that he should not be prosecuted for the offence committed at Mount Vernon.

I did suggest interrogations to be put to *one* of the witnesses of the Government by the counsel for the defence, to enable the exposure of a "mystery to the common mind," thus showing that the descent on the counterfeiting establishment in Mount Vernon was concocted and consummated by one set of counterfeiters to rob the persons and obtain the counterfeit plates belonging to another set of counterfeiters. This fact was exposed by these interrogations, and was, I believe, clearly established on the trial of Brockaway.

There is, in my opinion, no parallel between this case and that of Nelson Stewart, who was tried and convicted in Brooklyn some time since, as I am satisfied no person will more cheerfully testify than the United States District-Attorney to the earnest, faithful and successful manner all my duties have been performed in connection with his office. I am confident of a like testimony from the United States Marshal.

The number of notorious counterfeiters arrested and convicted in this Judicial District during the past year—none of whom have been pardoned—together with the amount of counterfeiting material captured, are the best evidence of the efficiency of this Special Service as organized by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and these successes have resulted in the almost total suppression of the manufacture of counterfeit money in New-York and vicinity, when it is well known that this same locality at one time produced more counterfeits of our national currency than all other parts of the United States combined.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. WOOD,
Chief of S. S. Division.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MEXICAN TITLES IN CALIFORNIA—PUEBLO AND MISSION RIGHTS—POWERS OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNORS—LICENSE TO ENTER LANDS—GRANT.

Josefa de Haro et el., Appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. This is the case which involved the title to a considerable portion of the City of San Francisco among other lands. It has been hitherto reported in these columns, Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

This case, on account of the large pecuniary value of the land in controversy, has elicited great interest. We have been aided by oral and written arguments of rare ability, and the question of pueblo and mission rights, and the power of the Mexican Governors of California over them, has been much pressed upon our attention.

The construction, however, which we give to the *espediente*, conceded to be genuine, and on which the plaintiffs must recover, if at all, supersedes the necessity of discussing the remaining questions, which, in any other aspect of the case, it would be important to do.

In order to ascertain the proper effect of the *espediente* as an entire thing, it is necessary to analyze all its parts; and with this analysis the meaning of it; in our opinion, cannot be mistaken. The petition presented by Francisco and Ramon De Haro, residents of the ex-mission of San Francisco, and Governor Micheltorena, asks for the grant of the potiero for the purpose of pasturing cattle inherited from their mother, which they were desirous of taming and had to remove out of the ranchero where they then were. The assent of their father was necessary to enable them to solicit the grant, as they were minors, and it was given.

According to the custom of the country, this petition was referred to the Secretary of the department to ascertain what were the true state of facts, and report to the Governor. The informe, as it is called, or official report of Jimeno, who was then Secretary, as it was by the Governor, and formed the basis of his action, is of material assistance in arriving at the true nature of the right which was subsequently conceded. It is in these words addressed to the Governor: "The mission of San Francisco has no longer any property, and consequently the patrero which is petitioned for is lying unoccupied, as the soliciting parties show by means of a report proceeding from the respective Judge; and inasmuch as there are to be assigned to said establishment, its corporation or common lands, I am of opinion that, in the meanwhile, the parties might occupy the plot of land, by virtue of a provisional license of your Excellency, because no prejudice is caused thereby to the community (or) to any private individual.

The significant fact appearing on the face of this document, is that it ignores the very matter for which the De Haros petitioned. They solicited a grant of the land pertaining to the potiero, but Jimeno, among the most intelligent of Mexican officials, knew if the mission was secularized there would remain an incipient pueblo, which might embrace for its common lands the piece of ground asked for, and, therefore, reported that the grant of it could not be safely conceded, as it might prejudice the rights of the community. But, as the inclosure was vacant, no harm could result to the public, or any private individual, by its temporary occupancy, and as the petitioners wanted very much a place to pasture the cattle which had fallen to them in right of their deceased mother, he recommended that they be permitted to occupy it temporarily, and, for their security, the Governor should issue to them a provisional license. The report was evidently predicated on the belief, that the grant of the land would interfere with the rights of the mission or pueblo; but in the meantime, as they were not ascertained, there could be no reasonable objection to the De Haro's having the permissive occupation of the tract. It nowhere appears an interest in the land was in any event to be conceded, nor were any promises held out to the De Haros, if the papers should prove to be outside of the common lands, a title in fee, or any less title should be assured to them. Jimeno recommended nothing more than a provisional license, enabling the parties to occupy the land for the occasion. The question arises, was Micheltorena's decision in conformity with Jimeno's recommendation? The material part of the order or decree of the Governor, and which was extended on the same day of the approval of the report, is as follows: "I declare Francisco and Ramon De Haro empowered to occupy provisionally the piece of land called Potiero de San Francisco, to the extent of half a square league. *"Librere el correspondiente despacho,"* let the corresponding order or dispatch be delivered, let it be duly entered, and let this information be communicated to the person in charge of said establishment." It is very clear that this decree conforms to the recommendations of the report, and that Micheltorena did not intend to confer any greater powers on the De Haros than Jimeno advised.

There are no words used indicating an intention to give a title, or to vary from the position taken in the inference. The document to be issued is one corresponding to the right conferred, which was to occupy provisionally the potiero, and the dispatch which did issue for the protection of the parties conformed to the terms of the decree, as will sufficiently appear by an examination of its essential provisions. "I have determined," says the Governor, "to permit Messrs. De Haro to occupy the before mentioned pasture-ground, subjecting themselves to the limits that shall be prescribed to the establishment of San Francisco."

If the language has any meaning, Micheltorena intended by this instrument to give nothing more than the power to occupy, and even this power, was made expressly subject to the paramount claim of the establishment of San Francisco. To permit pasture-ground to be occupied, excludes all idea that a grant of land was contemplated. There are, absolutely, no words indicating an intention to make a future grant on the happening of any event whatever. But the dispatch goes further, and forbids the De Haros to sell or alien it, or do any act prejudicial to the property of the establishment on penalty "of losing their right to this provisional concession." The prohibition against sale and alienation, by necessary intendment, refers to the right of occupancy, for no other right was to be conceded, and this right was to cease, if the fundamental conditions attached to "the provisional concession," delivered to the De Haros for their protection, were violated. If they were to lose their right to the land, as is contended, why were the words appropriate to a concession of the land, which an inspection of the original document shows were written in it, stricken out, and the phrase "They shall lose their right to this provisional concession" substituted in their stead? It is clear enough that Jimeno, who was in the habit of writing grants for land, inadvertently pursued the usual form for such grants, but, recovering himself, wrote the words appropriate to confer a license to occupy, which he had recommended and the Governor approved.

(The succeeding paragraph is devoted to a definition of the word "titulo.")

And the claimants can derive no help from the use of the word "concession," for a distinguished Spanish scholar (Escriche) gives this definition of it: "Whatsoever is granted as favor or reward, as the privileges granted by the Prince." As a matter of favor, Micheltorena conceded to the De Haros the privilege of temporarily occupying the *potiero* in question. There was no contract to do more, nor the semblance of one.

Without pursuing the subject further, we are satisfied, from a careful examination of this Mexican record, that the only thing conferred, or intended to be conferred, on the De Haros, was a provisional or temporary license of occupation, which the Governor was willing should be in writing, instead of by parol, to enable the licensees to enjoy their possession with greater security. And this leads us to a consideration of the law on the subject of licenses. If the license in question has been terminated, there is an end to this case, and it is wholly unnecessary to consider the other questions which have been discussed at the Bar.

There is a clear distinction between the effect of a license to enter lands, uncoupled with an interest, and a grant. A grant which passes estate of greater or less degree, must be in writing, and is irrevocable, unless it contains words of revocation; whereas a license is a personal privilege, can be conferred by parol or in writing, conveys no estate or interest, and is revocable at the pleasure of the party making it. There are also other incidents attaching to a license. It is an authority to do a lawful act, which, without it, would be unlawful, and while it remains unrevoked, is a justification for the acts which it authorizes to be done. It ceases with the death of either party, and cannot be transferred or alienated by the license, because it is a personal matter, and is limited to the original parties to it.

A sale of the lands by the owner, instantly works its revocation, and in no sense is it property descending to heirs. These are familiar and well-established principles of law, hardly requiring a citation of authorities for their vindication; but if they are needed, they will be found collected in the notes to 2d Hare and Wallace's American Leading Cases, commencing on page 376. We are not aware of any difference between the civil and common law on this subject. Testing this case by these rules of law, is not the license given by Micheltorena ended? The De Haros died in 1846, while the Mexican Government owned California, and with their death the license terminated. As long as they were in full life, they had a valid authority to enter upon the potiero and pasture their cattle; but, as the privilege was a personal one, it ceased when they died, and did not extend to their heirs. The continued possession by the father, and those under him, estops no one—certainly not a sovereign Power like Mexico or the United States. The representatives of the De Haros could doubtless lawfully enter upon the potiero in order to remove the property left there, but their authority extended no further. It is argued, the license was to last until the ejidos was measured, and, therefore, is not determinable until that event occurs. This argument has no force, unless it was the intention of Micheltorena to give some interest in the land to the De Haros when the ejidos were assigned, if they did not embrace the potiero; but we have seen that he had no such intention. He promised nothing: he did not say what he would do, or not do, when the common lands were measured, but told the De Haros meanwhile until they are measured, you can occupy the potiero for a pasture-ground for your cattle. This was not a contract, on consideration that they and their heirs should have the right of occupancy until the happening of this event. It might never happen; and what was intended as a mere license would be thus converted into a grant. Micheltorena would have lawfully ousted the De Haros from the possession at any time before their death, because the privilege conferred was at all times within his control, and liable to be countermanded.

The De Haros, so to speak, were tenants at will, and held at the sufferance of the Mexican authorities. They could not have been deceived as to the nature of the right interred, for they repaired to Monterey to get the land in full property, and returned to San Francisco with only a provisional license to pasture their cattle on it. The term provisional excludes the idea of permanency; it means something temporary, and for the occasion.

It may be true that Micheltorena, when he conceded to the De Haros the privilege of pasturing cattle on the *potiero*, did not intend to revoke it, if the conditions were observed, until the *ejidos* were measured, and that it was so understood by them; but this can, in no aspect of the case, alter the relations of the parties to this suit. It was a personal privilege conceded to the De Haros alone, and with their death it ceased. The license itself not only contains no words extending it beyond the lives of the parties, but all the circumstances of the case exclude the idea that the Governor intended to pass any interest descendible to heirs.

If this is so, this claim, if presented to the Mexican Government, would have been rejected, and is, therefore, not entitled to confirmation, under the act of Congress, against the United States.

In concluding this opinion we are sorry to have to state that this is not a clear one. It is tainted with fraud and forgery. When this claim was originally pressed for confirmation, it was on title papers, conveying a grant of the land, which are now withdrawn as being forgeries. If the *espediente* on which the claim is now vested carried the title to the property, why substitute forged grants? A crime is never committed without an adequate motive, and it is clear that, in the opinion of the party who did it, the genuine *espediente* fell short of a concession of the papers, in full property.

We are gratified, in a consideration of the evidence, to learn that the young De Haros, during the short period they occupied the *potiero* did not mistake the nature of the power conferred on them. They did not add to the value of the lands by improvements, and left nothing on it but what could be easily removed, and made available to their heirs.

The decree of the District Court is affirmed.

Dissenting—Mr. Justice Field.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

A negro named Patrick H. Reason was yesterday arrested, and taken before Commissioner Stillwell, charged with having assisted the convicted counterfeiter Brockway in his late nefarious operations. It is alleged that the prisoner engraved the head of Mr. Spinner upon the plate from which the fifty-cent fractional currency pieces were printed. The prisoner was required to furnish $3,000 bail, which he promptly did, Messrs. Peter W. Downing and Charles L. Reason, both colored, becoming his sureties.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Jacob Schau, a truckman, was arrested for conveying eight barrels of illicit whisky from a distillery in Marion-street to an up-town store. The accused was held for examination in default of the required bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JULY 1.

Before Judge Miller and a Jury.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE—VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Charles Loges vs. Bridget Loges.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who was the husband of defendant, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. An answer to the complaint was put in, in which the acts charged were specifically denied, and in bar the adultery of the plaintiff was set up. When the case was called on for trial, defendant did not appear either in person or by counsel. All of the allegations of the plaintiff were proved conclusively by several witnesses, and, there being no evidence to sustain the counter charges, the jury, under the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiff on all the issues which had been framed. On this verdict a judgment of absolute divorce has been decreed by the Court.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Sewell & Pierce; no appearance on behalf of defendant.

BANKRUPT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

The petitions of the following named parties were, yesterday, filed: Wm. E. Bleecker and Henry Bleecker, of Brooklyn, through B. F. Sawyer, counsel; liabilities $500,000 each.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 1.

By Judge Clerke.

Peugnet vs Peugnet; findings and judgment signed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday morning. The Grand Jury was impaneled, with Mr. Wm. Adams as foreman. Judge RUSSEL charged them briefly, after which they proceeded to the duties before them, which are lighter this month than for some time past.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the prosecution.

Three cases were disposed of. One prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months; three were remanded, and one acquitted.

SENTENCED.

John Gilligan, *alias* Bailey, *alias* Gonnor, pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny. The prisoner was caught in the act of stealing a pair of pantaloons worth $10, from a stand in front of the clothing-store No. 233 Seventh-avenue. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

REMANDED.

Henry Wheeler *alias* George Thompson *alias* Kale Garvin, Charles Dugan and Wm. Clark *alias* Wm. McGuire, were arraigned for trial upon a charge of burglary. The accused are known to the authorities as members of a gang of the most desperate burglars with which New-York is infested. On the 12th of May last the prisoners attempted a daylight "job" upon the residence of Mr. Wm. Gibson, of No. 330 West Twelfth-street, when they were discovered by the Police. The officers attempted to arrest the bold thieves, when the latter made an onslaught on them with bricks, and eventually knives, but fortunately no one was injured, and the burglars were soon captured and escorted to the Station-house. The two first-named prisoners pleaded guilty, but the third insisted upon a trial, which resulted in his conviction. The trio were remanded for sentence. It is thought that Judge RUSSEL will make an example of the desperadoes, in subjecting them to the full penalty of the law.

ACQUITTED.

Charles Gotter was tried for stealing a cloak and coat, worth $100, from Mr. Hilderbrand, of No. 96 Eighth-avenue, with whom he boarded. The prosecution abandoned the case, in view of the flimsy evidence which supported the complaint. The prisoner was honorably discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1, 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81.C.	109	60 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154¼
6,500 U. S. 6s. '81, R...	108⅝	100 Pac. Mail SS. Co..	140
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	110⅝	50 do	140¼
104,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	300 do	140⅜
		100 do	140⅜
11,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	100⅝	33 N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
26,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	100⅝	800 do	104⅜
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 C.	107⅜	2700 do	105
195,000 do	107⅜	100 do ......2d call	104⅜
15,000 Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅛	100 do s30	104⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s. x-c. x-i.	65½	100 do b30	105
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s new Ex-int	63⅛	2100 Erie Railroad	68
10,000 do	63⅛	50 do	67¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs., '89. Ex-int	98⅛	200 do s30	68
12,000 N. Car. 6s. new..	53	200 do s30	67¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s.	61	50 Erie Railroad Pr.	76
5,000 Mo. 6s x-i.	95⅛	28 N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
1,000 do	95⅛	400 Reading R.	109⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s.	95⅛	219 Mich. Cen. R.	110
14,000 Ga. St. 7s x-i.	82	10 do	110⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	55
20,000 do	26⅜	50 do	54
50,000 do	26⅜	500 M. S. & N. I.	79⅛
150,000 do	27	1000 do	79⅜
10,000 do b30	27⅛	900 do	79⅜
10,000 do	27⅛	100 Ill. Central R.	121⅛
10,000 do 2d call	27⅛	100 do	121⅜
1,000 N. Y. S. 6s, '83	109	25 do	121⅛
300 Adams Ex. Co.	66	800 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
50 do	67	800 Chi. & N. W.	43⅛
50 do	66⅛	1200 do	43⅝
200 Wells & Fargo Ex.	64	70 do	43⅜
10 do	64⅜	100 do	43⅜
20 Am. Ex. Co.	65	1600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅝
100 Canton Co.	47	100 do s30	65⅜
100 do	47⅛	100 do b30	65⅜
100 do 2d call	47	301 do	65⅜
100 do	47⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅜
300 Wilkesbarre Coal.	37	1200 do	121
2500 West. U. Tel.	45	100 do	120⅞
200 do b15	45⅛	600 Chic. & R. I.	97⅛
600 do	45⅛	2000 do	97⅛
1000 do b30	45⅛	200 do s10	97⅛
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	37⅛	100 do	97⅛
100 do	37⅛	600 do	97⅛
500 Quick. Min. Co.	32⅜	75 do	96⅛
200 do b30	32⅜	35 do	96⅜
200 do	32⅛	100 do 2d call	97⅛
200 do 2d call.	33	100 Chi., B. & Q.	44
500 Mariposa	9	35 Mil. & St. P. R.	134
200 do	9⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	9⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61
300 do	10	100 do	60⅞
200 Mar. Min. Pref.	25	300 do	60⅞
100 do	24⅛	50 do	60⅞
600 do	24⅛	320 Del. Lack. W. R.	130
200 do	24⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.	47
200 do 2d call	24⅛	100 do b30	47⅛
100 do	24⅛	300 P., F. W. & C. ex in	100⅜
20 Amer. Ex.	65	15 do	100
200 Wells Fargo Ex.	64	100 do 2d call	100⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	109⅛	500 At. M. S. Co. s60	109⅛
400 Canton Co.	47⅛	100 Bos. Water P.	24
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	37⅛	200 N. Y. Central	105
		300 Chic. & N. W.	44⅛
		200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66
		1000 Clev. & Tol. b15	121⅛
		100 Tol., W. & W. Pr.	69⅛
		200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	101

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.In.	109⅛	100 Tol., W. & W Pr.	70⅛
31,000 U. S 6s. '81, R.	108⅛	66 N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
13,500 do	109	1800 do	105⅜
6,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '66	107⅛	500 do	105⅜
		50 do	105⅛
500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65, New	106⅜	500 Erie R.	68⅜
		900 do	68⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	100 do s10	68⅜
19,000 6s, 10-40 Reg.	100⅛	200 Hud. Riv. R.	110⅛
21,000 U. 5s. 10-40 C.	100⅛	100 do c	110⅛
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107⅛	1400 Reading R.	109⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s. ex C.	65⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R.	110
4,000 Tenn. 6s. new	63	600 M. So. & N. I.	78⅜
25,000 Missouri 6s.	95	100 do	79⅛
35,000 do	95	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
10,000 do b30	95	200 Chi. & N. W.	44⅛
400 Adams Ex. Co.	67⅛	100 do	44⅜
40 Am. Ex Co.	65	100 do	44⅜
100 Canton Co.	47⅛	1000 C. & N. W. Pr.	66⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	36⅛	800 do	66⅜
100 West. U. Tel	45⅛	400 do	66⅜
500 do	45⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol.	121⅛
800 do b30	45⅛	1100 Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅛
730 Quicksilver	32⅛	300 do	97⅛
100 do s15	32⅛	500 do	97⅛
200 Mar Min Co.	10	600 Mil. & St. P.	40⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	24⅛	300 do	40⅛
200 At. Mail	109⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61⅛
150 Pacific Mail	141	700 T., W. & W.	47
300 P., F. W. & C.	100⅛	100 do b10	47

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Cum. Coal	38	100 Mil. & St. Paul	41
100 do	37⅛	20000 O. & Miss. Cer.	26⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co.	32⅛	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅜
200 do	32⅜	1200 do	78⅜
300 do c	32⅛	300 do b3	78⅜
400 Mariposa Min.	10	600 do	78⅜
200 do	10⅛	200 do c	78⅜
500 Mar. Pref.	25	500 do	78⅜
400 do	24⅛	100 Ill. Cen.	121⅛
500 do	24⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
100 do b10	25	500 do	86⅛
1200 West. U. Tel.	45⅛	100 do	86⅛
400 do	45⅛	1200 do b3	86⅛
400 do b3	45⅛	200 do b3	86⅜
200 do	45	500 do c	86⅜
300 do	45⅛	1500 Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅜
200 do c	44⅞	800 do	96⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅞	900 do	96⅜
600 do	104⅜	200 do	96⅜
800 Erie R.	67⅞	600 do s10	96⅜
3500 do	67⅞	500 do	97
1200 do c	67⅞	1900 do	97⅛
200 do s.0	67⅞	1200 do	97⅛
400 do b5	67⅞	2600 Chi. & N. W.	44⅛
200 do b15	67⅞	1100 do c	44⅛
300 do s5	68⅛	200 do	44⅛
300 Hud. Riv. R.	109⅞	300 do b3	44⅛
300 do	110	300 do b5	44⅛
800 Reading R.	109⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅞
400 do	109⅛	1600 do	65⅞
200 do s15	109⅛	300 do	65⅞
600 Tol., W. & W.	47	200 P., F. W. & C. ex div	101

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	37⅛	500 Erie R b5	68⅜
100 Boston W. P. b5	34	500 Harlem R. x-div	105
100 Canton Co.	48	500 do b30	107
100 do	47⅛	300 Hud. Riv. R.	110
400 Quick. Min. b3	33	200 Reading R.	109⅛
100 do	32⅛	200 do s15	109⅛
200 do	32⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.	47
100 Mariposa	10⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60⅛
300 do	10⅛	300 do b10	61
300 do s30	10⅛	60,000 O. & M. C.	27⅛
200 do	10	800 M. So. & N. I.	79⅛
300 Mar. Pf.	24⅛	100 do	79⅛
200 do	24⅛	800 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅛
100 do c	24⅛	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅛
200 do b3	24⅛	100 do	86⅛
400 West. U. Tel.	45⅛	100 do	86⅛
800 N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	600 Chi., R. I. & P.	98
900 do	105⅛	200 do	97⅛
1200 do	105⅛	200 do b10	97⅛
400 do	105⅛	300 do	97⅛
1500 Erie R.	68⅛	500 Chic & N. W.	44⅛
1400 do	68⅛	1300 do	44⅛
800 do	68⅛	200 do	44⅛
900 do	68⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅛
3500 do	68⅛	300 do	66⅛
800 do	68⅛	300 do	66⅛
800 do	68⅛	300 do	65⅛
300 do s10	68⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	27	200 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
10,000 do	26⅞	200 do	85⅞
100 Canton Co.	47⅛	300 C., R. I. & P.	97⅛
100 Mer. Un. Ex.	19	200 do	97⅛
100 Mariposa	10⅛	1400 Chic. & N. W.	43⅞
200 Mariposa Pr.	24⅛	600 do	43⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	45⅛	800 do	43⅞
100 do	45⅛	300 do	43⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65⅞
800 do s3	105⅛	300 do b3	65⅞
200 Erie R.	67⅞	300 do	65⅞
800 do s5	67⅞	200 do c	65⅞
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅞	300 P. Ft. W. & C ex di	100⅜
400 do	78⅞	200 Reading R.	109⅜
300 do	78⅞	600 Tol., W. & W.	47
600 do	78⅞		

MONDAY, July 1—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,092,523
Decrease in Specie	1,630,589
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	7,358,563
Increase in Deposits	6,736,087
Decrease in Circulation	90,611

	June 30, 1866.	June 29, 1867.	June 22, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	250,884,168	242,547,954	243,640,477
Gold and Gold Notes	7,797,218	7,768,996	9,399,585
Other L. Tend'r	81,822,640	70,174,755	62,816,192
Deposits	204,357,278	186,213,257	179,477,170
Circulation	26,706,622	33,542,560	33,633,171
In Sub-Tres'y	80,845,741	132,459,170	132,129,745

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$779,616	Citizens'	$131,200
Merchants'	884,337	Market	559,808
Mechanics'	568,000	St. Nicholas	755,744
Union	468,039	Shoe & Leather	944,332
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,982
Tradesmen's	795,506	Commonwealth	243,727
Mer. Exchange	452,270	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	490,996	Atlantic	99,400
Butchers & D.	258 358	Importers'	502,894
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	257,701	M. Association	308,549
Seventh Ward	178,727	Grocers'	79,700
State	193,000	East River	281,833
Am. Exchange	994,720	Fourth	2,967,776
Commerce	5,848,500	Central	1,671,540
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	793,240	Ninth	915,496
Mercantile	481,909	First	446,199
Pacific	140,972	Third	800,000
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,543
Chatham	130,848	Tenth	906,400
N. America	332,583	Croton	180,000
Hanover	288,104	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,686	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,128,408		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,472,318
Total 13 other National and Local Banks			70,242
Total on Clearing-house report, June 29			$33,542,560
On previous report, June 22			33,633,171
Decrease in circulation			$90,611

The Bank return shows so large an accession of Legal-tender strength to the general movement as to place the July Money market beyond any reasonable contingency. The rates are 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers at call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper. The supply this week, owing to the very heavy disbursements for Dividends upon the Public Funds, the various State Bonds, City Bank Stocks, &c., will be unusually easy. Thus far the increased Stock Exchange speculation, at rapidly advancing figures, has made no sensible impression on the free offerings of Money from private lenders and at Bank. The main reason for this is, we presume, that more Stocks are being withdrawn from than thrown upon the Street by the advance to the present time. The impression today is that the outside orders to participate in the upward turn in speculation are larger than any day last week. The great dealers in the Public Funds are also very busy with orders from the public, growing out of the reinvestment of July dividends. A very large counter trade in United States Stocks was done today by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & Co., and other dealers. The conversions of 7.30s into the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-7 at the Treasury Office amounted to $1,700,000.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was highly excited throughout the day, and many of the Miscellaneous Stocks like Cumberland, Quicksilver, Mariposa Preferred, Western Telegraph, &c., participated in the demand. The official lists of sales but partially represent the excitement in the general market; no record being made of the heavy sales and purchases effected in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building, before, between and after the Sessions of the Boards. On the New-York Roads Erie was the leading attraction; the Stock sold up at one time to 68⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central advanced to 105⅜, and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, the Northwest Stocks and Pittsburgh were all in favor at higher figures than Saturday. The holders of Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, who, as Brokers for other parties, found themselves bidders of the Stock on the breakdown of the "corner" in January last, have recently advanced $100,000 to develop the iron resources of the property and confidently expect to make the Stock worth much more intrinsically than it cost them. The Mariposa Preferred Stock is also again looking up, sales as high as 25 ₱ cent., and Quicksilver Company, sales at 33 ₱ cent.

The Gold Room was steady at 138@138¼ ₱ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges rule for the Boston steamer at 110@110¼ ₱ cent. for 60-day standard Bills on London.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the following general quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railway speculation continued much excited, and fluctuations of ½@1 ₱ cent. quite frequent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅛	Northwest	43⅞	43¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅝	N. West Pref.	64⅞	65⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	11⅜	106⅞	Rock Island	95⅞	96⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100⅛
Erie	66⅞	66⅞	Pacific Mail	140⅛	140⅜
Hudson	109⅛	110	Quicksilver	31	31⅛
Reading	109⅛	109	W. U. Telegraph	44⅞	45⅛
Mich. Southern	78	78	Adams Express	66⅛	67
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26⅛
Pittsburgh	85⅛	85⅛	American Gold	138⅛	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	*63	Bills on London	110	110⅛

* Ex-dividend.

The Treasury Office paid out to-day over $3,000,000 in Gold for July interest on the Public Debt. The payments of the week will probably reach $10,000,000 at the New-York office alone.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The new issue of Consolidated 5-20s dated from this day, and to be known as Consols of 1867, was introduced, and are quoted the same as the Consols of 1865, both bearing January and July Coupons. The old 5 ₱ cents. of 1871 and 1874, the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, including the Oregon War Loan, and the 6 ₱ cents. of 1847 and 1848, due on 31st of December and 30th of June next, as well as the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865 are now quoted ex-July Coupon:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	135	5-20's 1867, new issue	106⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	108⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
500 & 1,000, '81	108⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	113⅛
5 20s, reg., 1862	107⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1.000	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds, most of which are now quoted ex-July coupon. The coupon on the Missouri Bonds, paid off to-day, *is the July coupon of* 1867, leaving on the Bonds 12 coupons from 1st July, 1861, to 1st January, 1867, inclusive, or 36 ₱ cent., of which it is believed the State will soon have—that is, by the close of the present year—the cash means, derived from its claims against the General Government, allowed by Congress, but not yet fully audited, to pay off one-half, or 6 coupons of 3 ₱ cent. each, leaving to be funded into a new 6 ₱ cent. Bond the remaining 6 coupons, or 18 ₱ cent. of the overdue interest:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	105	Virginia, ex c.	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1872	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1873	99	North Carolina 6s.	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1874	99	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan. 1875	99	N. C. 6s, new bonds	53⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Missouri 6s	95⅛
Ind. 5½ ₱ c. War loan	95	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	90⅛
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	65⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks, which are now quoted ex-July Dividend:

Manhattan	135	Irving	102
Merchants'	111	Nassau	105
State of New-York	111	Continental	100
Ocean	100	Tenth National	102
American Exchange	116	Oriental Bank	135
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅛	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Alton & T. H. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Gt. Western. 2d M. '83	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	100	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 2d mort, 1879	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102⅛
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	83
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	101⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Harlem 1st mort. '69-'72	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Harlem 3d mort. '68	96	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	75
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	105⅛	Ohi. & Mil. 1st M.	80
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	C. & R. I. con. iss. exc.	89

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $406,000; Gold Notes, $522,000; total receipts, $5,253,330 70; total payments, $5,403,675 54; balance, $132,308,825 20.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of five ₱ cent. payable on the 8th inst.

The Mariposa Mining Company have held their Annual Meeting for the election of President and Directors, and the old Board were unanimously reëlected.

The principal and interest of the 8 per cent. loan of the State of Minnesota, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 24 Pine-street.

The Chicago *Journal* of the 27th ult. has the following on crop prospects in the North-west:

"During the past week in all our correspondence, we hear not a single word of actual damage done crops, though we have the usual fears expressed that 'if it don't soon rain,' or 'if it don't soon stop raining,' we will not have as good a crop as expected. Everybody knows that growing crops are 'mighty uncertain,' and there is no telling what a day may bring forth. It is well to know, however, that so far as we can hear, no general disaster has anywhere happened to the crops. Although in Iowa and Minnesota the rain is falling in abundance—too abundantly to suit the farmer, while other sections are needing rain, yet in those localities the wheat is not far enough advanced to suffer from a good soaking. We feel safe in reposing confidence in the bountiful Providence now giving us such a pleasing prospect of an overflowing harvest. In the great wheat fields of Southern Illinois, where the choicest Winter wheat is raised, reaping-machines by hundreds are now at this moment whirling through the golden grain, and gathering out of harm's way one of the best wheat crops ever raised in Egypt. We know of one firm in Southern Illinois which sold the past season, in six counties, four hundred and six new reaping-machines, and these, together with all the hundreds of old ones in the same district, are now at work. This item may give some idea of the magnitude of the crop in that section. And gradually the army of harvesters is coming north, gathering the fruits of the earth as they come, and a few weeks will tell the tale, if we mistake not, of a bountiful harvest that shall make the heart of this nation respond in thanksgiving to Him who openeth His hand liberally, and supplieth the wants of every living thing."

Messrs. RODMAN, FISK & Co., bankers, No. 18 Wall-street, received to-day the very first issues of the coupon bonds of the July 1, 1867, Five-Twenties, just announced by the Treasury Department, as being available, by conversion, to holders of the maturing Seven-Thirties. The new bonds of the several denominations were printed from the same plates as the Five-Twenty Consols of 1865. The number and date of each bond of the new issue were printed in red ink on the face of the bonds. They were quoted to-day at precisely the same price as the latest Five-Twenty issue of 1865, ex the July coupon.

Large Shipments of Live Stock by the New-York Central Railway.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 27.

The shipments of live stock on the Central Railroad, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week aggregate 323 cars. The cars are each thirty-two feet in length. The aggregate length of these 323 cars is 10,336 feet, or nearly two miles. The average weight of live stock carried on each car is about 21,000 pounds. This would make the tonnage of the live stock sent eastward from this city on the Central Railroad in three days 3,391¼ tons, giving a gross freight of $10 per ton hence to Albany of $33,910 50. This is the largest shipment of live stock ever made from this city by the Central Road. This trade is one of the most important in connection with railway traffic. It is yet in its infancy. In ten or fifteen years from this time this trade will have been augmented at this point to twice its present volume.

The consumption of live stock in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is now upward of three million head per annum, and an additional million head in the large villages and incorporated cities intermediate. This supply of live stock is mainly drawn from the Western States. The great source of live stock supply must always be from the region of broad prairies, cheap forage and cheap grain.

The augmentation of the population in Eastern cities will soon make a demand for 8,000,000 head of live stock per annum. This trade must, from its nature, always go by rail. There is in it a prospective mine of wealth to the great through lines of railway connecting the East with the West. Buffalo is destined to be the great intermediate centre of this immense prospective trade in live stock.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY is building, with the aid and supervision of the Government, the western half of the NATIONAL RAILROAD TRUNK LINE, between the Pacific and the Missouri River, and has the same authority, grants, privileges and subsidies conferred by the acts of Congress upon the several companies building the other portions of the line. It has in addition several important, exclusive local advantages in its favor.

First—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has been aided by the State and Municipal Corporations of California in money, credit and property, worth more than $3,000,000 in gold; and it will receive, upon the completion of 725 miles, more than $25,000,000 in bonds from the United States, or an average of $35,000 per mile.

Second—Its hardest mountain work was encountered at the outset, and is now nearly done. In a few weeks the track will be laid entirely across the Sierra Nevada range, whence the other line is easy and inexpensive toward Salt Lake City.

Third—It enjoys a local business between the tidal waters of the Pacific at Sacramento, and the richest portions of California, Idaho and Utah, sufficient to make it *one of the best paying railroads in the world, independently of the volume of through traffic* which must concentrate upon it from the various branching connections at the East.

Fourth—Its business lies wholly in specie-bearing territory, its revenues are collected in *gold*, and its rates are fourfold those of leading Eastern lines. The operating expenses are now less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings, and growing less, while *its net earnings are three times its annual interest liabilities.*

Fifth—The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are *payable in gold coin*, and the agreement is made under the laws of California, where specie is still the currency, and where special legislation *authorizes and enforces contracts to pay in gold.*

These considerations, which give special stability and safety to its securities, are over and above the favorable conditions which it derives from the Government patronage. The amount of First Mortgage Bonds to be issued is limited to the same amount per mile as the United States Construction Aid Bonds, or to about one-third of the cost and value of the property pledged for their redemption. The First Mortgage Bonds have been expressly declared *a first lien, over all others*; the Government thereby, in effect, inviting private capital to join in the investment, and tendering therefor the first claim upon the whole property, equipment, &c.

The Bonds now selling are upon the portion now running within the State of California, the most valuable link between the two oceans, and possess superior claims to any class of securities now offering. They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency, have thirty years to run, and BEAR SIX PER CENT. interest, in gold, payable in New-York. At this rate they yield 8¼ per cent. upon the investment, and afford an entirely safe and reliable investment.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 4,895 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 7,250 bushels Wheat, 22,680 bushels Corn, 5,375 bushels Oats, 7,529 bushels Peas, 35 bbls. Pork, 405 pkgs. Lard, 85 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 1,072 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been active and very firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¼c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. Sales, in two days, about 30,000 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at steady rates. Middling grades closed at 26¼c.@28c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,700 bales, against receipts of 182 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	6,760
Receipts preceeding week	8,648
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	570,757
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	599,314
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2.890
Exports since Jan. 1	308,173
Exports since Sept. 1	426,646
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	88,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,811,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,432,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	233,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy again to-day. Prices have declined 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 50; very poor to good Extra State at $8 75@$10; good to choice do. do. at $10 @$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 15@$11 35 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$8 50
Extra State	8 75	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	10 15	@11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 40	@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 30	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales have been reported of 800 bbls., at $9 60@$11 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 50@$16 for fair to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at $11 @$14 25 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at from $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 380 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$14 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and quoted lower and irregular to-day. Sales have been confined to 16,500 bushels, including good No. 2, with retail lots at higher rates; Spring at $2 25; rejected do. at $1 70 for export, and new White Georgia (a small lot) at $3 55 per bushel. Corn has been in rather good demand, and really desirable lots have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 10 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp; $1 11@$1 12 for old do., and $1 05@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 20@$1 35 for Western, and $1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in limited supply and request, including New Western at from 73c.@85c. for the whole range; State at 85c. Southern, 81c. ₱ bushel; sales 38,000 bushels.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse July 1, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	422,078	Barley	19,939
Corn	213,073	Malt	17,508
Oats	298,476	Peas	36,284
Rye	94,166		

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and limited; request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules very dull at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale, 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 14¼c.@15c. for Crude; 8¾c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 35c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon; 1,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, were sold at 27c. ₱ gallon, buyers' option, all the year.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 05, cash and regular way; $20 25@$20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 12@$18 25 for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8¼c.@9¼c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 14¼c. for fancy do., ₱ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair request at 12¼c. for Short Clear and 12¼c. for Long Clear, 11¼c. for Short Rib, 10¼c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 375 boxes. Lard continues quiet and heavy in price; sales have been reported since our last of 730 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12¼c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive at $38@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 84 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less request at 7c.@15¼c. ₱ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	15	@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	7	@ 9

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

	July 1, 1866.	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867.
Pork, bbls.	87,169	103,157	97,923
Beef, tcs. and bbls.	16,678	3,675	3,122

SUGARS—Have been more salable and quite buoyant in price; sales since our last 2,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@13¼c., and 940 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request from 13¼c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 69,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, largely for export, for full and buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in June.

	Kentucky	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock June 1,'67, hhds.	15 836	568	44	25	16,473
Received since	12 255	187	..	..	12,442
Total	28,091	755	44	25	28,915
Delivered since	6,870	131	1	..	6,952
Stock July 1,'67, hhds	21,231	624	43	25	21,923

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock June 1, 1867. hhds	4,290
Received since	2,887
Total	7,177
Delivered since	2,285
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, July 1, 1867	4 892
Total stock	26,815
Same time, 1866	26,892

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Sagua.
Stock, June 1, 1867, bales	8,457	—	—	—
Received since	2,224	—	—	—
Total	10,681	—	—	—
Sales and Reshipments to June 30	3,543	—	—	—
Stock July 1, 1867	7,158	—	—	—
Stock July 1, 1866	7,877	110	175	—

WHISKY—Has been in demand at full prices.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active. For Liverpool there were taken 8,000 bushels Peas on private terms; also, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard and 150 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN PUBLISHED in the New-Orleans *Times* and the New-Orleans *Bee*:

One thousand dollars reward. In consequence of documents issued by Mr. Jose San Roman, of Brownsville and Matamoras, to W. S. Thorne & Co., a firm lately doing business in Durango, Mexico, they succeeded in obtaining my draft in first and second, dated Monterey, the 21st May, 1866, for nine thousand seven hundred dollars, payable five days after sight on Est. Benecke & Co., Mexico.

I, therefore, caution the public not to purchase or negotiate the said draft, as payment has been stopped, and I will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for its recovery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of Messrs. Cramer & Co., No. 58 Custom-house-st., New-Orleans. LEON ORTIGOSA.
MONTEREY, Mexico. Dec. 24, 1866.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building,) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL

ARMY TENTS, AWNINGS, BOAT SAILS, booths, wagon covers, tarpaulins, McClellan saddles, wagons, ambulances, mule collars, army clothing, blouses, sabres, Colts' pistols. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

NOTARIAL COMMISSION FOR NEW-YORK County wanted at a fair price. Apply to "INDEX." Box No. 104 *Times* Office. All communications confidential.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above Anniversary.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present, and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington: four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, built by days' work and replete with all the modern improvements and conveniences; in location, beauty and durability of finish, this house is not surpassed by any on the Hill. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Corner lot 50x100, carriage-house, $12,000; also five small houses $4,000 each; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts: some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia: the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; price $13,000; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, with immediate possession, a very neat and convenient two-story and attic house, in Summer-st., 15 minutes' walk from the depot, with lot, 60 by 320 feet, through to Northfield-st.; vegetable garden well supplied; also fruits, such as cherries, pears, apples, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, currants &c., and shade trees, and shrubbery. Inquire of ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, or address Post-office, Box No. 2,687, New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, near New-York, for sale; completely furnished, with horses, carriages, cows, &c.; house and outbuildings large, roomy, all modern improvements; splendid lawn, shade and fruit trees; garden all complete, with ten or twenty acres of splendid land, fine fishing, bathing and boating, splendid view, &c.; immediate possession. Also, others less expensive in Westchester County, Long Island and New-Jersey, in desirable locations. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country-seat and farm, beautifully located on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., embracing 60 acres of superior land, well stocked, with the choicest kinds of fruit in abundance. The buildings consist of a handsome, substantially built house, containing 11 rooms, large carriage-house, stable, barns, cow-house, tenant-house, &c., all in good order. Price $9,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., three and a half miles from Syracuse depot; with twenty acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plums, cherries, grapes and other fruits; it is known as the West Place. For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y., third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IN a first-class location, a very desirable residence containing 14 rooms, and 10 lots of ground well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Also, at Yonkers, finely located on high ground, a large and roomy house, with stable and 2½ acres of land well fruited and shaded. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees and a small barn; all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Price $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

VILLA RESIDENCE—BEAUTIFULLY SITuate at Newark, N. J., for sale; house contains 12 rooms, bath, gas and every convenience; size of lot 50x200 feet. For cards to view and particulars address THOMAS STENT, Architect, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 31.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TREMONT, near "Jerome Park," for sale at a bargain; fine location; convenient house, fruit, &c.; owner going to Europe. Address H. A. B., Box No. 121 Station D, City.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—210 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful cottage, 12 rooms, stable and horses; near ocean. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 30th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH YOUNG lady, a graduate and lately arrived from Europe, is desirous of entering a private family as governess to teach her own language, as also German, music, drawing and the other branches requisite for a polite education: best of references exchanged. Address Mlle. S. H., Box No. 611 Post-office.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for "TEACHERS' BULLETIN." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE country, in a plain family, to teach three small children; one who would make herself generally useful. Address SAM'L EDGAR, No. 246 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.
Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

AT OYSTER BAY—A BEAUTIFUL SWISS cottage to let; 14 fine rooms; all modern improvements; fine outbuildings; about 4 acres of choice land; shade trees; good fishing, boating and bathing; easy of access; first-class society, and desirable in every particular. S. DINGEE & CO. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ABUNDANCE of fruit, river in the rear, elegantly furnished, 2 parlors, 2 dining-rooms, 2 kitchens; 45 minutes from New-York; a perfect home; to let for four months. Box No. 66, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 31 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, four buildings on Mission-place, next to corner of North-st. Apply to CARPENTER on premises, or to RUFUS D. CASE, No. 101 Wall-st.

$75 PER MONTH.—A SEVEN-ROOM, FURnished country house, near City and seashore; barn, &c., if required. Inquire at No. 47¼ Amity-st., or New-Monmouth, N. J.

TWO NICE HOUSES TO LET—NEAR depot, Rahway, N. J.; $350 per year.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORE NO. 636; SECond floor No. 636; other office rooms and second floor No. 634 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices without board. No. 110 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT AN hour from Wall-st., and near depot, a comfortable dwelling with at least half an acre of land, at a yearly rent of about $600. Address F. L., Box No. 1,426, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., FIRST BROWN-STONE house west 8th-av.—A private family will accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with delightful rooms; all modern conveniences, home comforts, &c.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, at No. 76 West 19th-st., (new No. 106;) well-furnished rooms and good table; or rooms to gentlemen without board.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

$6 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., near Laight. Board by day, $1 50; also lodgings by night or week.

SUITE OF SECOND FLOOR ROOMS with board for a family or single gentlemen. No. 5 Gramercy Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PINES' BRIDGE, fronting Croton Lake; a farmer having several large and neatly furnished rooms, would take a few boarders; excellent fishing, boating and drives. For particulars apply to Mrs. COLE, No. 326 West 30th-st., old No. 266; or to W. MACKENZIE, No. 339 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, or JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—The Knoll House offers superior accommodation; fine drives, plenty of shade, &c.; five minutes' walk from the landing. Steamer *Mary Powell* leaves foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. JACOB COCKS.
Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st.; Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st.; Mr. Geo. Hussey, No. 50 William-st.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A PLEASANT residence situated in Somerville, N. J., one hour and forty minutes from New-York, ten minutes from depot, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months, either families or young gentlemen; price moderate. Apply to A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., 162 Broadway.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a family of seven; also, for lady and gentleman or three single gentlemen; also, back parlor; pleasantly situated in the City of Newburgh, on the Hudson; references exchanged; for terms, &c., apply immediately. Address Mrs. JANE YOUNG, No. 2 Chambers-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. RAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—Thirty minutes from the City; large, desirable rooms, connecting, on second and third floors, to let to families or gentlemen, for the Summer or permanently; large grounds, shade, fine views, &c.; references exchanged. Address W. H. N., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 933 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO FAMIlies, can be obtained in a private family, at Madison, N. J., 1¼ hour from New-York; five minutes' walk from depot. For terms, &c., inquire of FLETCHER PLANCE, No. 93 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families can obtain first-class accommodations at one of the finest places in this healthful and attractive town. Address Box No. 27 Post-office, Great Barrington, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD, FOUR HOURS from New-York, at a pretty farm house; $7 per week; good table. Address JOSEPH WELLS, Success Post-office, L. I.

BOARD—IN ORANGE, N. J., IN A PRIVATE family, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address M. F. P., Post-office Box No. 36 Orange, N. J., or W. H. PRICE, No. 91 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A short distance from the City, for a family consisting of self, wife, four children and servant; farmhouse preferred. Address Box No. 1,912 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ONE hour from City, for self, wife, two children and nurses; a good table required. Address Box No. 42, stating full particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA,
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, is now open. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, L. I.—NOW open, beautifully located on the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Bay; bathing, fishing, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HIGHLANDS, N. Y.—SCHENCK'S PAVILion is now open for the reception of boarders. Steamers *Nelly White*, *Meta* and Long Branch boat, ply daily. A. K. HIELDS, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH BARON, and SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK. Leading characters by Mr. Pope and Miss E. V. Proudfoot.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean telegraph.

The distribution of prizes at the Paris Exhibition took place yesterday in the presence of an immense assembly. On the conclusion of the initial ceremonies the Emperor made a speech in which he enlarged upon the glory and the destiny of France, and the high position she occupied among nations.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley stated that the *Alabama* negotiations were making slow progress, but he hoped would soon lead to an amicable conclusion. A large number of claims against the United States have been filed by Englishmen.

Baron von Beust has been appointed Chancellor of the Austrian Empire.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was resumed yesterday morning, the usual crowd of spectators filling the court room. The cross-examination of Lewis J. Weichman was continued, and some new facts relative to the Surratt family and their friends were elicited. The witness testified that on the morning following the assassination, Anna Surratt said that the killing of the President was nothing more than killing a nigger in the army. Discrepancies between the testimony given by witness now and during the assassination trial were satisfactorily explained by him. Mrs. Benson on being shown a photograph of Booth, recognized it as the likeness of the person who dropped a letter in a New-York street car, which letter having been picked up by her has been offered in evidence. Dr. McMillan, late surgeon of the steamship *Peruvian*, testified that in September, 1865, Surratt sailed from Montreal for Londonderry in that ship. Before the ship sailed the prisoner asked the witness if a certain passenger on board was not an American detective, and when the witness asked what he had done that he should be afraid of an officer, he said that he had done a great deal, enough to make people stare, and showing a revolver, said if any one attempted to arrest him he would settle them. Surratt told witness that he had received large sums of money from Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, amounting to upward of $100,000. Beverley Tucker and Gen. Ripley were on the tug-boat which conveyed Surratt on board the *Peruvian*, and were in conversation with him. When in sight of the Irish coast, Surratt told witness that he hoped to be able to return and serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served. At 2:30 o'clock the Court adjourned to this morning.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning, when memorials were presented as follows: For incorporating a liquor prohibition in the Constitution; for a provision prohibiting towns or counties from donating any moneys to religious societies or corporations; for the extension of the suffrage to men and women alike; asking that the Constitution of the State provide that the code of laws known as "Revised Statutes," shall be known hereafter as the "Several Statutes;" a resolution to so amend the Constitution that the counsel for the accused may have the last appeal to the jury, was referred, as was also one relative to the Judiciary; on motion the consideration of the report of the Committee on Suffrage was postponed until Tuesday next. The Convention then adjourned until Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Judge Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., and Gen. H. H. Thomas, addressed the Union League Club last evening, upon the "Political Condition of Tennessee." Liberal subscriptions were afterward offered, with which speakers are to be engaged to stump Tennessee for the negro vote at the coming August election.

The report that Gen. Custer's cavalry had been overpowered by Indians and that he had been killed, seems to have been erroneous. At least a dispatch received yesterday says that his command was at the forks of the Republican River and ready for an offensive movement against the Indians.

LOCAL.

In the case of Waterbury vs. Knapp et al., (the Merchants' Union Express Company suit,) the plaintiff, having obtained an order that defendants appear before a Referee and be examined, for the purpose of using their evidence on a motion for an injunction, counsel for the defendants yesterday obtained an order from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to show cause why the order of reference granted to plaintiff should not be vacated, on the ground that defendants have never refused to give testimony, but, on the contrary, have always been ready and willing to do it. The order was made returnable at an early day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The assessment rolls for 1867 were received, from which it appears that the value of the taxable estate in the City and County is $831,836,513. A communication was received from the Board of Audit, stating that the Board will require $33,018 for salaries and advertising. A resolution to appropriate $80,000 for the erection of a Hall of Military Records at Albany was laid over. A resolution was adopted to create a Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, the expense not to exceed $15,000 per annum.

An action entitled Charles Loges vs. Bridget Loges was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., before Judge Miller and a jury. The suit was brought by the husband against his wife for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce on the ground of the adultery of the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff on all the issues, and judgment of divorce was granted.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, Judge Russell presiding, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the people. Of the five prisoners arraigned for trial, one was sentenced to the Penitentiary, three were remanded for sentence and one was acquitted. Previous to the trials the Grand Jury were impaneled under the usual charge.

The Scottish games at Jones' Wood yesterday were witnessed by an immense concourse of people. An unusual number of competitors from all parts of this country and Canada contended for the prizes, and the occasion was one of great interest.

The seventeenth annual Commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College was held last evening. The exercises were highly interesting. Archbishop McCloskey presided. The attendance of clergymen and the relatives and friends of the pupils was very large.

During the week ending June 29 there were 409 deaths in the City, including Public Institutions. This record shows an increase of 75 over that of last week, and a decrease of 114 as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

The Mayor yesterday vetoed the resolution rescinding the resolution to extend Church-street, because it did not receive a three-fourths vote in each Board, as required by law.

Charles O. Brockway and James Atkinson, the counterfeiters, have been sentenced by Judge Shipman to fifteen years' imprisonment each.

Patrick H. Reason, colored, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having been implicated with Brockway in the counterfeiting operations for which the latter was sentenced to State Prison. He was held for trial by Commissioner Stillwell.

The Common Pleas, General Term, adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

The *Dunderberg* is to sail for Cherbourg at 2 P. M. on Thursday next.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were again lower. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork closed more firmly. Groceries and Cotton were stiffly held, on an average trade. Light freight engagements were reported.

The cattle market opened yesterday at One Hundredth-street, with a bountiful supply of beeves of fair quality, but trade dragged heavily, and prices were from 1c.@2c. ℘ lb. less than one week ago. Reliable cattle brokers stated that they were selling for 16c. ℘ lb. as good cattle as brought 18c. ℘ lb. on Monday, the 24th of June. Sales were unusually slow, even for the best bullocks. A very small number brought 18c. in the morning; but before night this kind of stock met with no favor. In many of the yards fair steers were offered at 14c. ℘ lb., net weight. Everything seemed to favor purchasers more than those who have cattle to sell. The sheep market continues about as it has been for several days past. The supply of sheep and lambs is fully equal to the requirements of the trade. Sheep sell for 4c.@7c. ℘ lb., live weight. A small number may have brought 7½c. ℘ lb. Most of the sheep are too poor to slaughter. Lambs of the best quality sell for 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb., live weight, but they are required to be first-rate to command these prices. Most of the sheep are sold at 5c.@6c. ℘ lb., live weight. Western corn-fed hogs were selling yesterday at 7¼c.@7¼c. ℘ lb., live weight. Distillery-fed hogs at 7c.@7¼c. ℘ lb., live weight. The receipts at the yards on Fortieth-street number 13,277 for the week, and at Communipaw 5,933.

The Murder of Maximilian.

There is little room for doubt that Maximilian has been shot by the Republican Government of Mexico which first bribed one of his officers to betray him. The Austrian Embassy at Washington seems to have received official advices to this effect.

There is not a man anywhere, with a spark of honorable feeling in his nature, who will hear this news without emotion,—without sympathy for this noble and gallant young Prince, and detestation for the monsters who have glutted their vengeance in his blood. He has been the victim of selfish treachery from the very beginning. He was betrayed into the adventure by the Emperor of France, who afterwards deserted him, and, while, taking counsel of his courage and his honor, rather than his fears, he persisted in maintaining the contest long after it had become hopeless, he fell finally into the hands of his enemies only through the mercenary treachery of one of the Mexican officers who had been fighting by his side. Nothing could be more manly or more honorable than the conduct of Maximilian through the whole of this most unhappy adventure. His personal bearing has been beyond reproach. Deserted by those who had engaged him in the enterprise, abandoned by the powerful ruler who, for his own purposes, had forced him, (to use his own language,) to "choose between death and dishonor," afflicted beyond measure in the affliction worse than death which fell upon his devoted wife,—all these griefs and tribulations only nerved his naturally gentle spirit to a heroic temper, and opened for him a career of sacrifice and courage which will give him a loftier and more lasting place in history than any success, however brilliant, could have won.

Those who remember only the political mission of the Austrian Prince, should in justice also recall the circumstances under which he entered upon it. He did not come unasked—he was invited by Mexicans, who, he was told, represented the real sentiment of the nation, to aid in its deliverance from anarchy and ruin. He sought, not the conquest, but the regeneration of the country to which he had been invited. He refused the invitation until it had been sanctioned and seconded, as he believed, by the voice of the people. He was a stranger to its broils, and owed no allegiance to any of the parties which were contending for mastery upon the ruins of its peace and prosperity. From our point of view his victory would have been a calamity—not that it would have made the condition of Mexico worse than it is, but because it would have struck a disastrous blow at the cause of Republicanism on this Continent. But he could not be expected to regard the subject in this light. He was not pledged to the Monroe doctrine:—he had no faith in Republican principles, for he had never had experience of them; and he believed, sincerely and truly, that foreign intervention was absolutely essential to the redemption and regeneration of the Mexican nation.

His death will convince more than half the world, before incredulous, that he was right. It is hard to believe that men capable of such a crime are capable of self-government, or fit to be intrusted with authority. They are insensible alike to every sentiment of honor and to every dictate of prudence. The brutal instinct,—the thirst for blood,—is uppermost in their natures. The hour of victory is with them, not the hour for generous sentiments, but for revenge, for cruelty, for insolent defiance of all magnanimous policy and of the public sentiment of the Christian world.

The murder of Maximilian, which is but one of the scores of murders that mark their triumph, bodes ill for the Republican Government of Mexico. It deprives it of all sympathy from other nations, and brings upon it the distrust, the scorn and the hatred of them all. And it shows that it is no national triumph that has been achieved,—it is no victory of principle prevailing over faction, and finding its consummation in the development of a generous and kindly patriotic sentiment. It is simply a triumph of faction,—low in its aims, never more venomous than in its success, and violent and cruel just in proportion to the helplessness of its disabled victims. There is no hope of lasting peace for a party or a government, which celebrates so signal a triumph by so signal a crime.

The Queen, the Lords and the Press of England.

Our readers must have noticed lately the appearance of two very remarkable warnings addressed by our contemporary, the London *Times*, to the first and second estates of the English realm. They are worth more than a passing notice. They denote another great change in English public feeling, and are possibly the harbingers of greater "Reforms" than those which M. Disraeli has devised. On such questions as these the *Times* never speaks without producing an effect which, to us, in this country, where the Press cannot turn out Cabinets or overthrow Legislative Assemblies, seems almost incredible. The tones of the great public journal appear to thrill through the heart of England. On the day following the *Times'* attack upon the House of Lords, the Peers' chamber was crowded with members, instead of being left a secluded spot for the repose of contemplative ushers. We have not the slightest doubt that the *Times* could, if it chose to follow up its assault with the energy and ability it can easily bring to bear at any moment, produce such a Revolution in England as has not been witnessed since 1688. The temper of the people is prepared for the work. They are profoundly dissatisfied with the conduct of the heads of the nation, and it is by articles such as those we recently quoted—articles which catch the spirit of the nation as if it were a living flame, and hold it out as a beacon over the land—that our contemporary maintains its unrivalled reputation. We are much mistaken if its present mutterings do not precede one of those magnificent outbreaks of popular wrath and scorn which have ere now thrown down dynasties, and may yet affect the fortunes of another.

The first of these warnings was addressed to the Queen. In this country we persist, with an obstinacy not unworthy the object of it, in ascribing to the Queen a vast variety of excellent qualities which her own subjects, who see her closely, cannot perceive that she possesses. We are in the habit of thinking that she is the model of all that a woman and a ruler ought to be, and yet it is matter of history, and not merely of private scandal, that for years past, ever since "good" Prince Albert's death, she has abdicated all the really useful functions of royalty. She has her duties like other women—unlike other women, she turns her back upon them all. She owes that obligation to her people which all Princes and rulers undertake when they assume the diadem. All these duties and obligations she willfully neglects, with the blindness and the strange and fatal obstinacy of her race. Nor has she the excuse that her subjects—surely the most patient people under misgovernment in the world—do not suffer by her selfishness and disregard of all the responsibilities of her station. The injury she has done to trade, by holding no court in London for seven years, is incalculable. In such a country as England it is of the utmost consequence that there should be a visible head of society, seen and acknowledged of all men. During a ministerial crisis of great urgency, not so very long ago, the whole business of the country was suspended because the Queen had betaken herself to her most remote residence, and aged Ministers were obliged to travel from one end of England to the other in search of her. At this moment Great Britain feels itself humiliated because none of the sovereigns who visited Paris could cross over to England, there being no one to receive them. The Czar had entertained the Prince of Wales in his own capital with truly Imperial splendor, and no return could be made for it. The Sultan of Turkey, however, is adventurous enough to go to London. He will probably be left to amuse himself as he best can in a hotel. "If a country," says the *Saturday Review* bitterly, "which once thought itself the first in the world cannot create an army or a navy, it might at least find a dinner and a bed for traveling Sovereigns!"

For all practical purposes of every day life the people of England are without a monarch, and the House of Lords, infected by her example, has chosen also to seize this moment of all others—this moment when public feeling is running swiftly into democratic channels, and hands are raised everywhere against the institutions of the past—to turn itself into a mere hollow mockery of State. Its members seldom even take the trouble to attend in their places. The *Times* states that the gravest questions are sometimes discussed in a House of *three* members! The Peers vote by proxy, and like to spare themselves the trouble of going down to Westminster, where alone they could properly consider the business on which they pronounce a judgment. No wonder that the nation asks itself "what is the good of a House of Lords?" and becomes impatient of paying enormous taxes for the support of a Queen who is never seen, who spends her days in reckless idleness and calls it "grief," who hides herself away in her palaces, and hoards money which ought to be spent in keeping up the hospitable character of the nation, and for the support of another estate which is becoming obsolete even as a pageant. It is no wonder, we say, that the English people are tired of being thus made the victims of Royal self-indulgence and indolence, disguised under a varnish of weak sentiment, and of seeing its affairs trifled with by an assembly of paralyzed old gentlemen and wild young scapegraces.

The new "Grand Remonstrance," presented on the part of the English nation by the *Times*, has been provoked by many an act of culpable folly; and when our contemporary plainly tells the Queen that by a longer persistence in her present course she will imperil the future of her family, and warns the House of Lords that it will be abolished unless it mends its ways, it foreshadows events which many who are now alive may see fulfilled.

The Queen, let it be remembered, is no monarch of straw. She receives a prodigious income, granted to her for the purpose of enabling her to perform those very social duties which she systematically ignores. Think of the burdens which are laid upon the people of England for the support of the Royal Family! The Queen herself has an allowance of nearly £400,000 a year, or two millions of dollars in gold. Contrast that with our President's modest $25,000, who upon that sum gave more dinners and entertainments last Winter than the Queen has indulged herself in for seven years. Then the Prince of Wales receives from the nation an annuity of £40,000, besides £50,000 a year from the Duchy of Cornwall; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; Prince Alfred, £15,000; Princess Royal, £8,000; £26,000 to junior members of the family, and the Duke of Cambridge pockets £12,000—altogether an annual expenditure of over two millions and a half of dollars in gold. Besides this, as the other Princesses—who remembers all the names of this endless stock?—emerge into public life, they, too, must be largely endowed, and seedy German Princelings will make merry in their starveling Courts at the expense of that patient and heavy headed creature, John Bull. Can we be surprised that this accumulation of Royal pensioners upon his shoulders should cause him to groan and cry out now and then? Is it wise of the Queen to lament her sainted consort until she makes sorrow contemptible, and spend the money she does not hoard in scattering effigies of the dear departed in all sorts of places where they are only an incumbrance and an eye-sore? Is she acting prudently in making her wounded feelings an excuse for amassing the nation's gold, given with so prodigal a hand, at her banker's?

Evidently the leading journal of Europe perceives that she is on the brink of a great danger, and its warning voice, never raised so seriously in vain, ought to be sufficient to convince her that a menace of terrible import hangs over her head. She must bear her afflictions, as others in lower stations are obliged to do, and still answer the imperative claims of life. Her parsimony, even to her eldest son, has become a by-word through Europe, and before long she may have other cause for grief beside the death of a very worthy gentleman to whose merits the world has long since done full justice. As to the House of Lords, it had better pay heed to the admonitions of our contemporary. The English people seem to be in the humor to make short work of that venerable institution if it does not exhibit in its age a little of the strength and vigor of its youth.

The New Government of Canada.

Yesterday the act of the British Parliament establishing a federal union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was formally proclaimed throughout the Confederation.

The occasion was naturally marked by demonstrations of a patriotic character, and the First of July, it is announced, will henceforth be regarded as a sort of national anniversary in the United Provinces.

There is a dissenting minority, very considerable in numbers, who hold that the Union effectually overthrows local self-government as it has heretofore existed; that the change has been brought about by an undue exercise of imperial influence; that it will throw upon the Colonies the entire cost of their own defence; that the smaller Provinces will have no fair share of power in the Federal Legislature or Government; and that they will be saddled with a debt far beyond their ability to sustain. But after the fullest allowance is made for the strength of this party; for the sharpness and activity of its opposition; and for the accessions it is likely to receive from disappointed claimants for office, there still appears to be a very powerful majority of the provincial people in favor of the Union.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Lower Canada—all of them French ecclesiastics by birth or training—have turned active electioneering agents in behalf of the Union candidates for the Federal Parliament. The lower orders of the clergy in every Gallo-Canadian parish are instructed to act with zeal in the same cause; and such is the influence thus enlisted, that there will barely be found a single political aspirant in that section of the Province bold enough to stand upon an Anti-Union platform. The "Reds" have surrendered in advance of the election contest; and it certainly would seem that the party Coalition which sets the machinery of the new Government in motion will start with a very large parliamentary following. The *personnel* of the Cabinet has been arranged, with a view of representing the full Confederate strength of separate sections. Thirteen Ministers, in all, are gazetted. Five of these are from Western Canada—three Reformers and two Conservatives—all men of more than average ability. Four Ministers are assigned to Lower Canada, three French Canadians, and one Englishman—Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister. New-Brunswick is represented by one Reformer and one Conservative; and Nova Scotia likewise by a member of each of the old rival parties.

If the federal system, then, is workable at all in the Provinces, the circumstances seem now to be especially favorable for testing its merits, looking to the strength of the ruling party combination. But it would be rash to judge of the future by present appearances. The new Government which the Provinces have been encouraged to form for themselves is a singular mixture of democracy and monarchism. In the Province of Upper Canada, where something approaching to universal suffrage is established, a legislative body consisting of one Chamber will make laws for that section of the Dominion on all matters affecting municipal affairs, public schools, public works of a local character, public lands. In the Province of Lower Canada another legislative body, consisting of *two* Chambers, will give laws on similar matters for that section. In none of the separate Colonies composing the Union are the local constitutions alike, otherwise than that the Federal Cabinet, with the assent of the Crown, provides each of them with a Lieutenant-Governor, whose term of office is to be five years. The aim seems to have been to have centralization and diffusion of power, both in the same system as applied to the local constitution of each Province. The scheme may possibly be found to work. But that remains to be seen.

A similar combination of the principle of popular election with that of Crown appointments, is carried into the Constitution of the Federal Parliament; only it goes further there. The members of the Lower House will be chosen under the election laws heretofore in force in the separate Provinces. These laws establish what might be called a liberal *household franchise*—something short of universal suffrage. To balance the popular influence on Federal legislation which this might be supposed to create, there is a second Chamber in the Federal Legislature—the nominees of the Government, and holding seats for life by *mandamus* of the Crown. The popular and the restrictive features of the system are thus, one would suppose, about fairly balanced throughout, or ought to be, when account is made of the fact that the Governor-General is to be sought for in England as heretofore, and is to be responsible, not to the people of the Provinces, but to the Home Government.

There are no precedents to guide public opinion in forming any national estimate of the strength or durability of so composite a system of government as this, even leaving out of account the essential difficulties which must grow out of a continuance of the colonial connection. If the affairs of the new Confederacy are placed in the hands of judicious, moderate and patriotic men, the Union, in its present shape, may be made to work for a time. But it is difficult to regard such a Constitution as anything else than *provisional*. The people of the Provinces are invited to set up for themselves. That is the feeling uppermost in the mind of every British statesman who troubles himself about their affairs at all.

MINOR TOPICS.

Those people and journals who take pleasure in painting every foolish and evil excess at the South in the blackest of colors, carefully glossing over all the provocations of their passion, will do well to ponder the lesson sent us from Birmingham. The religious riots there, while utterly indefensible, as are all riots, were the immediate result of intemperate and defiant language uttered to an excited crowd by a zealous but exceedingly foolish Protestant radical. This man, having aroused a series of disturbances by his various anti-Popery lectures in other towns, was refused the Town-hall of Birmingham, whereupon he declared that the refusal was a signal for the Papists that the authorities would not protect him; but, he continued, "I say, still, that the authorities must protect me with all the power which belongs to them. They shall walk over my dead body in Birmingham or I will have my five weeks' say." With such talk he soon had Papists and Protestants by the ears. How much more judicious was Judge Kelley's bombastic talk at Mobile about having the whole army of the United States behind him? It is a curious fact that in this world there is rarely an effect without an immediate cause, and, although powder may be explosive and dangerous, it does not explode without the application of fire.

The Paris Exposition has now touched the meridian of its glories, and, apart from its intrinsic worth and splendor, it must be owned that Napoleon's political aim in planning it, has been accomplished. A twelvemonth since all Europe rang with the name of Prussia, whose prodigious conquests riveted every eye upon her, and left France, before the undisputed mistress of the continent, to play the part of wall-flower for the year. All this seems to have determined Napoleon to push the Exposition more vigorously than ever, seeking to recover his lost prestige, and to answer the dazzling war-stroke of Bismarck with a victory of peace which should be no less renowned. He has succeeded. Prussia again takes the second place in public attention, and the whole world talks once more of Paris, of France, and so of Napoleon. Yet it has been by merit, not by princely patronage, that the Exposition has won its laurels. The proof is that, at the outset, partial or total failure was almost universally predicted of it, as we can well recall, and its own lavish magnificence alone overthrew the prophecy.

We hope Superintendent Kennedy will enforce the order he has issued prohibiting the discharge of pistols or other firearms on the Fourth of July. The practice has come to be an intolerable nuisance. Every urchin ten inches high and upwards has come to think it his right and his duty on that day to load something with powder, and fire it off in the faces of passers by. Our streets are made hideous from dawn till midnight of Independence Day, to say nothing of the two or three days and nights of preliminary practice, which is quite as bad. It is true, no mortal who can possibly get away ever thinks of staying in town over the Fourth; but something is due to those who can't get away, and yet whose eyes and ears are worth preserving nevertheless.

We are delighted to find that the Pope, though a very old man, is still very muscular. Our neighbor the *Herald* published on Saturday a special dispatch from Rome saying that the American prelates presented him a "model of the yacht *Henrietta* in silver, the yacht being laden below with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars;"—and that "the Pope, who was in excellent humor, lifted the exquisite model, with its cargo, from the case and said, with a gracious smile, *non è un vapore!*" It may not be thought surprising that the Pope should be able to tell a yacht from a steamer;—but his "lifting" it, laden as it was, is certainly remarkable. A gold dollar weighs about 25 grains, and fifty thousand of them would weigh about 217 pounds: the model of the yacht in silver, large enough to hold this cargo, could not have weighed less than 500;—so that the Pope "lifted from its case" something over *seven hundred* pounds. This is pretty well for an old man of eighty. Why don't the *Herald* bring him out as an athlete?

The English are firm believers in the doctrine that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." A law of Parliament forbids public music and dancing in unlicensed houses, and the proprietors of two or three public halls have been heavily fined for giving entertainments which were held, by a rather strict interpretation, to be in violation of this law. The sufferers in these cases have in turn called the attention of the authorities to the fact that "a concert in aid of a charity is to be given at the house of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," and that tickets, price one guinea, are sold on the premises;—that another of the same sort is to be given "at the town residence of the Earl of Dudley," and still another "at the house of Miss Burdett Coutts." They insist on taking proceedings against these parties for violation of the law, unless they first take out licenses as others are compelled to do for similar entertainments. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* indorses these proceedings, and hopes that by means of them the public may be relieved from the nuisance of these charity concerts which are becoming intolerable.

In his Annapolis speech Mr. Seward alluded to the fact that the "fisheries of Russian America" are already "establishing their connection with the coast and islands of China." What is true of the fisheries of that region is quite as true of its furreries. China is one of the best markets for furs; and the ease of transportation from the Aleutian Isles to China is too well known to need comment. At the single port of Kiachta, on the borders of China, the Russian Fur Company, for many years, disposed of peltries (the name given to the skins before they are tanned,) to the number of from 20,000 to 30,000 a year, in exchange for tea and other products of China. In acquiring Russian America we get not only her products but a market for them. It is to be noted also that the beaver is constantly decreasing the world over, with the exception of Russian America; and on this country, therefore, all nations will soon be largely dependent for supply. The beaver in Russian America is pronounced to be inexhaustible. These animals are still taken in large numbers together, being found in small artificial lakes, constructed by themselves in damming up the creeks where they resort. For all these furs, we say, there is a brisk market, not only in our country, and, indeed, all over the globe, but directly in China, whither the cost of transportation is small.

It is clear enough that Louisiana is destined to be the scene of violent political commotions, years after military rule shall have been withdrawn. In no State are there more, or more bitter, factions, and these headed by ambitious leaders only bide their time to wage a fierce war for ascendency. The cauldron of politics has always boiled furiously enough in Louisiana, but now it bids fair, heated by the flames of many personal resentments, to seethe with double fury; if it do not also "double, double toil and trouble" for the State, it will be no fault of the politicians. Three or four or more parties are already struggling for the mastery over the turbulent elements, and extraordinary combinations are attempted among them. What with negro voters, and old Louisiana merchants and planters, and red-hot Radicals, and rebel soldiers who have just doffed their uniform, there is such political "miscegenation" as was never before seen—"black spirits and white, red spirits and gray," mingling as best they may. We shall not see the full effect of this political embroilment until after the military force is gone.

The Boston people, always anxious and sensitive with regard to their harbor, are now rejoicing in the prospect of a cleaning out of its channels. We shall soon hear them predicting the removal of the commercial centre of the country from New-York to Massachusetts Bay. Dredging is to be done in the channel across the upper middle bar, and in the Narrows on the southwest point of Lovell's Island and the west end of Great Brewster's Spit—an amount of 185,000 cubic yards in all. The "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock" are also to be blasted to the extent of 8,000 cubic feet, giving everywhere 23 feet of depth of water, after all these improvements. The work goes on under charge of Gen. Foster, who is a favorite with the Massachusetts people, having commanded a large proportion of them in the Carolinas during the war. At the same time, Col. Blunt proposes to dredge Big Sodus and Little Sodus Bays to the extent of 100,000 cubic yards. After the Bostons and Big Soduses of the country are thoroughly purgated as to their harbors, let us hope that New-York Harbor, which yields more to the customs than all the other ports in the country together, may have similar attention.

The English are feeling the close pressure of America in the matter of small arms as well as of heavy ordnance. A long article in the London *Times* treats quite fully the whole subject, *apropos* of the small-arms department in the Exposition. It makes many good points concerning the breech-loading principle, particularly mentioning the four advantages of multiplication of fire, facility of loading in all positions and weather, reduction of fatigue, and ease of repair and cleaning; it mentions fully the French, the Belgians, the Prussians and all the prominent nations; but of America says not one word, save in praising the excellences of certain inventors, the Remingtons, Mont Storms, &c., whom we all know to be Americans, but whom they rather leave to be inferred are English.

The suicide business has now been carried to such a pitch of extravagance by the performance at St. Peter's, that we hope to see a little reaction in that form of sensation. Now that a man has cut his throat in the great church, in presence of a hundred thousand spectators, dying under the statue of St. Peter's, we trust that it will be conceded that nothing else in that line worthy to be called novel is possible, and that eccentric suicides will be given up.

When a man is robbed of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, he naturally looks first to the officers of justice for its recovery, and the arrest and punishment of the robbers. Month after month passes by without any special effort on the part of the authorities except as they are stimulated by offers of reward, and finally the search, to all intents and purposes, is abandoned. Is it surprising that, under such circumstances, the loser should begin to take more interest in getting his money back, than in punishing the men who stole it? Yet Mr. Lord seems to be very much censured for *taking* his bonds back again when, in some mysterious way, they seem to have been offered him. If felonies are never to be compounded, the officers of justice must be more zealous and successful in punishing them.

The *Commercial* is urgent that Congress should, at its coming session, revise and reform the laws taxing whisky. They need it beyond all question. Not only are they failures financially, but they have done more to demoralize the whole body of officers charged with their execution and to convert a very large proportion of them into shameless knaves, than all the other laws on our statute book. But we do not think it wise for Congress to touch the law at its present session. If it enters upon general legislation of this kind, no matter how important it may seem to be, there is no telling where it will stop; and in our judgment it should do nothing but perfect the Reconstruction Law. Besides this, we desire to see the experiment of enforcing the existing laws more thoroughly tried than they have yet been. The newly organized Revenue Board is a most important agency in this matter, and those who have been most instrumental in its creation claim that, if properly supported at Washington, it can secure the enforcement of the law and the collection of the whisky tax. We desire to see the experiment tried.

Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, drags wearily and slowly along the line of improvement. Although Mr. Olmstead has done a great deal of necessary work, it is of the kind that affords the people no satisfaction, and is observable only to the eye of an engineer. The real estate owners in the vicinity of the Park have found a golden goose, and they are losing no chance of benefiting from its generosity. At the last Legislature there were no less than three "plans for the extension" of the Park, each of which was urged with eloquence and pertinacity, the result being the defeat of all. It is understood that a combined attack will be made next Winter, and all three plans be put through if possible. The Park will undoubtedly be equal to any when completed. Its plans are devised by Mr. Olmstead, who avails himself of his Central Park experience, and having more natural advantages in this instance, is expected to outrival even the beauties of the pride of our City. A system of police is now adopted, under charge of Mr. Oliver Bullard, formerly of the Sanitary Commission, which wholly relieves the Metropolitan Police of the charge, and quite admirably manages the vast concourse of people who, at this early day, flock to the Park on Sunday.

Bright days and sunny skies are not in favor with breadstuff speculators, who had been building castles in the air during the recent rainy term. Rain would be the ruin of us, in an agricultural point of view, was their confident prediction. And in anticipation of the calamity, they set to work to improve each boisterous hour, by buying up the available supplies, in the hope and faith that they could presently realize handsome profits on their purchases. A few days of clear, dry weather have dispersed the vapory structures; revived the confidence of the consuming public in an unusually prolific harvest; and given another turn to the market, decidedly in favor of cheap bread. Yesterday, sellers were eager to dispose of their stocks, while buyers were holding off very generally for the liberal Canal supplies, now momentarily expected. Prices of flour and wheat were reduced materially.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The Japanese Jugglers reappeared at the Academy of Music last evening in the same performance that introduced them first to popularity. The little son of Sadakichi, whose recent fall from mid-air to the aisle awakened for him so much pity, where before had been nothing but admiration, resumed his share in one act of the entertainment only,—that in which he is tossed about by his father so unmercifully upon the circular tub. The young hero's bearing was brave and unflinching, although it is well known that he still suffers greatly, and his now familiar cry was as cheerful as ever, notwithstanding the almost pallid face and the cautious movements, which told that he was scarcely yet All Right! His father bore him tenderly, and seemed more concerned for the youngster than the latter did for himself;—still it can hardly be called an act of mercy to insist upon the suffering boy's continuance in even this one act. His brother Denkichi sustains the other scenes familiarized by the injured youngster so cleverly. Why not allow him to do all? It is barely an excuse that the little fellow himself is most desirous of resuming his perilous duties.

Barnum's Museum.

An entertaining diversion from the performances usual to the Museum was offered by Mr. Barnum to his friends yesterday, in the reappearance of that famous quartette which makes Lilliput seem possible, in a brief and characteristic prelude. Gen. Tom Thumb, his limited amount of wife, Commodore Nutt, and Miss Minnie Warren—having, like Mme. Rachel, after her Court performances, "sickened of royalty," and probably, also like her, desired to "wallow in plebeianism" returned to the scene of their youthful conquests, and renewed their early successes in the customary "Introduction," supported on this occasion by Mr. Sylvester Bleeker, "song," "comic scene," and "dance by the party." To these little Nutt makes a clever but noisy addition to a "drum solo"—in which he gives with exceeding faithfulness the conventional imitation of a rail-road train. The appearance of the little party is not greatly altered. The pigmy wife of the pigmy General wears a "marital grace and dignity" worthy of a taller beauty. The General's pride and attention appear to be divided between his matronly-looking spouse and an incipient moustache which he seems to have cultivated in foreign parts. These little friends of Swift will hold levees every morning at the Museum, and will give their parlor entertainment each afternoon and evening for the present.

Olympic Theatre.

A new drama by Mr. De Walden was produced here last evening with the amusing legend—"British Neutrality"—for a title. The piece is enormously patriotic, and the story is filled with many entertaining absurdities, or what Warburton mildly described as "Nature carried beyond her established limits." But it is mere folly to look for probabilities in a modern nautical drama when Shakespeare's "Tempest," which may be called the first of of all the class, is full of those "soarings above the natural" that his commentators excuse. "British Neutrality" must prove attractive as a curiosity, if nothing else, when the reader learns that it is simply a paraphrase of a drama which recently took a dead actor's prize in London for the best British marine and patriotic play. The speeches in which the English are glorified are ingeniously translated into Yankee patriotic addresses; and the flagship of the Spanish Armada is transformed into a British iron-clad, which is seeking to enter Portland harbor with the connivance of an English blockade speculator. The story is begun with the wedding of a Yankee jolly tar, who is drugged on this happy occasion at the suggestion of the blockade speculator. The jolly tar is conveyed in his drugged state on board of the iron-clad, which he is bribed to pilot into Portland harbor. This he nobly refuses to do until his bride, who was also conveyed on board—(at the suggestion of a species of *Lord Dundreary*)—is brought before him and threatened with dire indignities. Then he yields, but Ha! ha! (as he remarks) only in appearance. He runs the iron-clad on a rock, and saves his honor, his bride, and his country. This is but a glimpse of the plot. All that follows is as credible and as interesting. Our old friends, the stage Yankee girl and the stage Irish boy, are introduced—neither of whom appear to believe in *Stephano's* saving counsel to *Trinculo*, "to keep a good tongue in their head," and are continually, according to the custom of the stage, getting into difficulties.

The piece was produced with some new combinations of old scenery, and is acted in part by new performers. Mr. Charles B. Thorne, Jr., who bears a name familiar to old Bowery Theatre playgoers, brings talents to his duties as the patriotic pilot, also more familiar to Bowery playgoers than to Broadway *habitués*. He has a fine appearance, but a voice and manner that need toning. Mr. Marlowe, who in years gone by acted at this theatre, appeared as the new specimen *Dundreary*. A Miss Williams represented the usual Yankee girl of screeching propensities.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., announces the death in that city yesterday morning, 1st inst., of Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson, at the age of 68 years. He was a native of that city, but was appointed from Massachusetts. His original entry into the naval service of the United States was on the 11th of March, 1815, and he has therefore been an officer of the Government for more than fifty years, about one-half of which he has spent in sea service. He but recently returned from the Pacific coast, having been relieved from the command of the United States steamer *Powhatan*. He was a man earnest in his convictions of duty, to whom no one of his acquaintance ever imputed unworthy motives or actions unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In Portsmouth, where by long residence he was perhaps best known, his death will be deemed a public loss—a loss which the many personal friends whom his kind and courteous demeanor had won and his warm and constant friendship had retained, will feel most keenly.

Death of an Internal Revenue Officer.

A telegram from Monroe, La., announces the sudden demise of Mr. George Robinson, Chief Deputy of Capt. A. W. Norcross, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District. The deceased was a gentleman of genial, social nature and habits, and possessed of many warm friends in this city. A native of Maine, where his family connections are of excellent standing, he came to Louisiana some fifteen years ago, and before the war held the position of Professor of Elocution in St. James College; but when the United States troops under Butler took possession of this city, Mr. Robinson became connected, through the influence of an old classmate, Capt. J. F. Miller, Acting Mayor, with the Municipal Government. His uniform courtesy and politeness rendered him justly popular with all who had business transactions at the City Hall. He died on the 22d inst., at Monroe, where he has for some time past been stationed.—*New Orleans Times, June 26.*

The Military Liquor Law in Charleston—Interview with Gen. Sickles.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, June 25.

At 12 o'clock yesterday Messrs. Hastie, Cobia, Marshall, Bates and Gen. Gurney, a Committee of the Charleston Board of Trade, representing the mercantile interests of this city, waited on Gen. Sickles to confer with him in relation to those portions of General Order No. 32, which refer to transactions in spirituous liquors. The several members of the Committee explained to Gen. Sickles the losses, inconveniences and annoyances that might be expected to arise from the execution of his order, and Mr. Hastie presented a statement of them in writing. Gen. Sickles said that his purpose in issuing the order was to curtail the consumption of ardent liquors in irresponsible bar-rooms, so as to avoid any danger of riot or disorder in the district during the registration and following elections. He said that he believed that in Charleston all these things might be avoided, and that the municipal officers and police would in all cases be sufficient to preserve the peace. This, however, he thought, would not be the case in the country districts, and he could make no exception in favor of this city. He said that the measure was intended to be a temporary one, and would be in force for several months. The Committee was in consultation with Gen. Sickles for nearly two hours, and before they left Gen. Sickles informed them that he would reply in writing to the written communication handed him by Mr. Hastie.

H. H. Helper and A. B. Chapin propose to publish in Raleigh, N. C., a semi-weekly and weekly newspaper, to be entitled the Raleigh *Register*. The object is declared to be to advance the cause of Republican principles, and to aid in restoring the State of North Carolina to its place and functions as a member of the National Union. Daniel R. Goodloe is announced as editor.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

THE JULY SESSION.

There does not appear to be any particular line of action agreed upon, or even suggested as yet among members of Congress who have arrived, as to the nature of the measure that will be necessary to put the Military Bill in such shape as shall render it proof against further assaults from the Executive branch of the Government. Such members as have expressed themselves at all, seem to think that some plain, positive measure, divesting the President, as nearly as possible of all power in the execution of this act, will be the best and quickest remedy. One thing seems to be certain, and that is that the powers of the military commanders will be defined and perhaps enlarged, so that the military authority shall be supreme and the civil authority, as at present organized, simply auxiliary. The sentiment is strong for a very brief session.

There are now about forty members of the House in the city, and only six Senators. Eighty-eight is a quorum of the House and twenty-eight of the Senate. Dispatches received to-day from members of the House now on the way, leave no doubt but that there will be a quorum of that body on Wednesday. The Senate does not seem to be so certain, though Messrs. SUMNER, THAYER, HENDERSON and DRAKE, arrived to-day, and Messrs. WADE, RAMSEY, FESSENDEN and CONKLING, telegraphed that they will be here in the morning. Among the arrivals of members of the House to-day, are Messrs. ORTH, COBURN and WILLIAMS, of Indiana; BEAMAN, of Michigan; PAINE, of Wisconsin; TAFFEE, of Nebraska; CLARKE, of Kansas; BROMWELL, of Illinois; EGGLESTON, of Ohio; CHURCHILL, of New-York; PLANTS, of Ohio, Republicans, and GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania, Democrat. Ex-Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, is also here.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day examined several witnesses, none of whom were of any special account except Mr. GREELEY, who testified relative to the reasons which led him to offer to go bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS. Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, an anti-impeachment Republican member of the Committee, arrived to-night. The Chairman, Mr. WILSON, will be here to-morrow

RECONSTRUCTION ORDER NOT ISSUED.

There was no special Cabinet meeting to-day, notwithstanding the pretentious announcement thereof in certain journals. Pending the assembling of Congress there does not seem to be either necessity or use in issuing the second order agreed upon in Cabinet concerning the powers of military commanders, and there is some doubt if it will be done.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

No further intelligence has been received up to this evening regarding the fate of MAXIMILIAN. Details are provokingly meagre, and all the facts thus far received are based upon the dispatch of Commander ROE, of our navy, who is off Vera Cruz, and who informed the Commander of the Austrian sloop of the news, who brought it to New-Orleans and transmitted it to this city and to Europe. The State Department has no official information on the matter, except through these sources, and the Mexican Legation has no advices of it. Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphed it to Gen. GRANT, but obtained his information from the same source. The news, however, is generally credited.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Ordnance Committee to-day continued the examination of Capt. WISE, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, on the subject of contracts for guns and projectiles. The Committee will not sit during the session of Congress, but adjourn until September.

EXCURSION TO SANTA FÉ.

Letters received from Assistant Secretary CHANDLER, of the Treasury Department, dated Fort Harker, June 21, state that a party of ten or twelve gentlemen, himself included, were to leave that point in a few days for Denver and Santa Fé. This route, at last accounts, was thickly infested with hostile Indians, who had been driven south from the line of the Platte by Gen. SHERMAN, and the party, though well provided for, would probably have their share of encounters with the savages.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Evening Star*, the most prosperous of the Washington dailies comes out to-day much enlarged, and handsomely redressed.

Postmaster-General RANDALL returned this morning from New-York. Justice WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, still lies very low, with little or no hopes of his recovery. His disease is typhoid fever, which has prevailed here to a considerable extent, though now abating.

The Secretary of War resumed the duties of his department to-day.

Ex-Attorney-General SPEED will go before the Judiciary Committee to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

So far only 30 members of both Houses of Congress have arrived in this city. About 120, properly apportioned, will be necessary to secure a quorum in each branch. Officers employed in the Capitol, however, are confident, from letters received and verbal communications made, that a quorum, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, will answer to the roll-call on Wednesday.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

HORACE GREELEY arrived here to-day, having been summoned to testify before the Judiciary Committee in relation to the bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Cashier of the Treasury this morning received from a person in Philadelphia $1,000 toward paying off the National Debt; also $10 from a person in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

As the notice of the Treasury Department, published this morning, relative to conversion, is likely to lead to misapprehension, it is deemed proper to say that seven-thirty notes bearing the date of Aug. 15, 1864, only, should be forwarded to the Treasury Department for conversion. The June and July issues are not yet convertible.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day were over two millions of dollars.

GEN. CUSTER'S CAVALRY.

Neither at the Headquarters of the Army nor at the Indian Bureau has any information been received which shows the truth of the reports of the disaster to Gen. CUSTER by the Indians.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By General Order No. 66, dated Adjutant-General's Office, June 29, it is ordered that in addition to the salute prescribed by paragraph 270, Revised Regulations, Department Commanders are hereby directed to give such orders for an appropriate observance by the troops of the approaching anniversary of the Independence of the United States, as the state of the service within their respective commands may render appropriate.

A COLORED CLERK APPOINTED.

City Collector HALL, Republican, after entering upon his office to-day, appointed a colored man as one of his clerks.

CHANGES AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

By an act of Congress passed at its last session, the 1st of July was specified as the day when great changes were to be made in the regulations and management of the various Navy-yards of the country. The law, as thus established, makes a great innovation upon the old routine of business, and by it the various departments in the Navy-yards heretofore all working under one common department or head, namely, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, are now under the special supervision of the bureau to which they properly belong. No reports will be made to Congress by any of the departments, unless there shall be a special call for information; nor will the Executive communicate any message on the assembling of that body, for the reason that this is to be merely an adjourned session and not an extra one.

BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The immense business of the United States Pension Office is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The clerical force was considerably increased by the Act of March 2, 1867, and at present embraces 260 employés of all grades—a force which it is believed is entirely adequate to meet all the public demands and to dispose of all pension claims as fast as the claimants and their agents can supply the evidence requisite for a correct adjudication of the claims. During the past few months the office has made a most gratifying gain on the accumulated work, and in a few months will be able to keep the current work promptly dispatched. Every position provided by law is filled, and the office hopes soon to be able to diminish its present force. The following is an exhibit of its work during the month just closed. The large number of rejected claims reported is due to the fact that a large number of claims heretofore regarded as suspended have recently been examined and rejected on evidence adduced since they were placed on the suspended files of this office. The whole number of claims received during the month is as follows: Original and increase—widows, &c., 2,545; invalids, 1,312. Total, 3,857.

The whole number of claims admitted was: Original and increase widows, &c., 3,276; invalids, 1,345; total, 4621.

The whole number of claims rejected was: Original and increase widows, &c., 692; invalids, 3,998; total, 4,690.

The whole number of claims disposed of during the month was 8,644, and the number of circulars sent 24,730.

In the bounty land division fifty-three warrants of 160 acres each were issued and one of 120 acres.

The whole number of warrants issued was fifty-four, covering 8,600 acres.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Early this morning the Engineer of the Clarendon Hotel, which is undergoing repairs, proceeded to that establishment to shut off the gas, it having previously occurred to him, while lying in bed in another part of the neighborhood, that the gas was escaping. While engaged in that service two watchmen entered the room with lanterns. The consequence was a loud explosion, which shattered the walls and severely injured three of them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-Gen. ELI LONG, Capt. Fourth Cavalry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. W. CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment. First Lieut. E. E. BENNETT, Sixth Cavalry, and Brevet Maj. F. A. DAVIS, Twenty-fifth Infantry, have received ninety days' leave.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Paymaster G. A. BARRY has been detached from duty as Superintendent of the Flour and Baking and Purchasing Paymaster at New-York and ordered to settle his accounts. Midshipman JOHN G. RICH has been detached from the *Tacony* and placed on sick leave. Paymaster GEORGE F. CUTLER has been ordered to duty as Superintendent of Flour and Baking and Purchasing Paymaster at New-York. Acting Ensign DAVID A. HALL has been ordered to the *De Soto*. Mate GEORGE F. WILEY has been ordered to the *Vermont*. Mate JOHN MCMANUS has been ordered to the *Alleghany*. J. GILBERT HAWKE has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

The July Session of Congress—The Question of Impeachment.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 30, 1867.

Just before the commencement of a session of Congress, the parlors of leading New-York hotels are so many ante-chambers of the Capitol in which political programmes are perfected. There is a large number of Senators and Representatives here in New-York to-day, and I find even among the most conservative of Republicans a feeling of satisfaction at the certainty of a session to commence on Wednesday. The perversity of the President makes it eminently necessary that the Reconstruction Act shall be so amended that it can be fairly and squarely enforced, while it is equally evident that it would be unsafe to trust the Administration with the undivided control of the country from now till December. The Conservative Republicans in Congress desire to *perfect the Reconstruction Act, and then adjourn provisionally*, as Congress was adjourned in May until the 1st of October. They do not deem it advisable to excite the country just now by a discussion of other topics, which they think can but introduce new elements into the politics of several Northern States in which Fall elections will be closely contested. And if these Conservative gentlemen can have their way, the coming session will be a short one, and the political tide now setting toward the Federal metropolis will be ebbing thence within a fortnight. The Radical Congressmen, however, *declare their determination to prolong the session* until other questions beside reconstruction at the South are disposed of. To them the *opinion of Mr. Stanberry was a God-send*, as it secured a quorum at either end of the Capitol on Wednesday, and they are now determined not to consent to an adjournment until their measures can be considered.

Senator SUMNER will call up for amendment on the first day of the session his bill for the extension of universal suffrage over the Northern States. Mr. THAD STEVENS will press in the House the Confiscation Bill which he introduced at the last session, and Mr. ASHLEY, with strong backers, will urge the impeachment of President JOHNSON.

The impeachment question, about which little has been said of late, will be virtually decided at the coming session, as it is hardly possible for Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to again postpone action on it. The impeachers are confident, and they declare that the session cannot be closed until the President shall have been actually impeached, or until positive arrangements have been perfected for his impeachment in October. They are the more sanguine of success since they have been reinforced by some Republicans *who are opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and who advocate impeachment, because that will make Senator Wade acting President of the United States, and thus strengthen his chances for the nomination.* Other Presidential combinations also favor impeachment, as advantageous to other Presidential aspirants than Gen. GRANT, and all these influences may soon bring the recent guest of Massachusetts before the bar of the Senate charged with misdemeanors. There will doubtless be an animated discussion of the above questions in a caucus of the Republican Congressmen, which will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday. Meanwhile it is a source of general congratulation that, although there are some differences of opinion in the ranks of the dominant party, it is united in crushing out the last vestiges of the rebellion, in establishing political equality, in securing the rights of all, and in protecting the industry of the Republic. PERLEY.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 30, 1867.

The four Republican members of the Judiciary Committee who voted in favor of impeaching the President—Messrs. BOUTWELL, LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS and THOMAS—are engaged in preparing their report. The evidence of two witnesses has been taken since the reassembling of the committee, and about a dozen more have been summoned. It is expected that the testimony of these persons will not establish any new points against the Executive. They are called to throw further light upon points already established. These members of the committee do not consider the inquiry by any means concluded, and while they will be ready during the coming session with their report, they hold that it will be perfectly proper, in case final action on the matter is not had at this session, to continue taking evidence til the matter is definitely disposed of by the House. They think the testimony already in their possession so conclusive that it will not only sustain an impeachment before the Senate, but also before the civilized world; and, in any event, *they hold it to be the solemn duty of the House to carry the question before the Senate*, and let that body take the responsibility of giving a decision. They point to the manner in which the President, after all his promises of acquiescence, is undertaking to nullify the Military Reconstruction Act, and say it ought, by this time, to be apparent to everybody that he cannot be trusted to carry out any law to which he is opposed, and is therefore no longer fit for the high office he holds. They will present, as the grounds of impeachment, first, his general disregard of properly enacted laws, with specifications; and, second, two or three points showing personal corruption—one of these being in the matter of pardons. These conclusions will be supported by citations and ample reference to the volume of evidence. They will also present a full summary of the law bearing upon the question of impeachment, holding in this connection, as is understood, that an impeachable offence need not necessarily be an indictable offence.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on Impeachment.

In the Bangor *Whig* of June 29 we find the following brief report of the speech of Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN before the Maine Republican State Convention:

Mr. HAMLIN congratulated the Convention on their meeting. The sun shines upon us in a time of peace. We will have equality of rights for all men to the last drop of blood. He supposed it was a foregone conclusion that the representatives of this people are to meet on the 4th of July, at Washington, and they will pass a law so clear and so plain that equality of rights cannot be falsely construed or emasculated. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Congress of the United States. They have proved the salvation of the country, and he was one of those waiting with anxious eyes and beating heart to see what they will do. He believed that treason is a crime so odious that it ought to be punished. *Those who neutralize laws should answer the penalty of that crime. Persons who usurped power should be impeached and removed from office.* There is something in the atmosphere that makes bold men timid and timid men no men at all. He had read in no history where a Republic had lost its liberty by the usurpation of the legislative power, but step by step, through the encroachments of the executive power. He would not make any specifications. They are as thick as autumnal leaves. There is an obligation upon those in power to see that justice is meted out alike to all men. The resistance of Congress to the usurpations and encroachments of Executive power demands our unqualified approbation and thanks. The question to-day is whether we are educated up to the right standard. The acts of President JOHNSON have served to educate and settle the country upon a right basis, and to teach us the duties which we ought to discharge. Not as Secretary SEWARD said in Boston the other day, that we have only to acquiesce in President JOHNSON's declaration, that everything would go on as "merry as a marriage bell," but that the Government was in the people. He had come to the conclusion that everything has been wisely ordered. He saw happier days in the future.

Senator Wade's Kansas Speech.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Mr. WADE—or one of Mr. WADE's editorial friends—has made a Pickwickian explanation of his Kansas speech, which we hastened to lay before our readers. It does no credit to Mr. WADE's culture or common sense to assert that when he talked of a "jump forward" and of "a redistribution of property" and the like, he intended to mean only that he was in favor of coöperation and free trade—both of which are essentially conservative theories as distinguished from revolutionary notions. That is to say, Mr. WADE knows that a man may favor either the policy of protection or free trade, and favor or oppose coöperation, and yet be entirely repugnant to revolutionary agencies. This explanation does not fit into the framework of indignant rhetoric of which the rest of his speech is made. Mr. WADE must speak for himself, and when he does so, we will give him the benefit of our circulation.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The Crops in Utah—Indian Hostilities—Four Men Killed, and Stock Stolen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

The season keeps very backward. The first few days of the month were warm and fine, but to-day is cold, with rain and hail; some sleet, too, and almost snow. The crops, however, so far as they are advanced, especially wheat and similar grains, are looking very well. The grasshoppers still keep off. There is very little talk about them, notwithstanding the serious apprehensions entertained some time back of extensive ravages by them in the Summer. The waters are very high. The Jordan River is higher than ever known before, but I have yet heard of little damage. City Creek, which for several years played havoc with North Temple-street, in this city, is this season perfectly controled by the paved course constructed last Fall, down which the stream rushes, ten feet wide and two or three feet deep, at the rate of about ten miles an hour.

There is every prospect now of a good harvest of grain, fruit and hay. How melons and other tender things will progress remains to be seen. They do not yet seem to have escaped all danger of frost, and what prosperity they may have is yet to come.

The Army Subsistence Department have lately advertised for bids for supplying 500,000 pounds of flour at Camp Douglas, in this valley, or at Forts Laramie, Sanders, Caspar, Reno, Philip Kearney and C. F. Smith, Dakotah Territory. This has caused flour to take a rise in this market, the past week, of about $2 per hundred pounds. If the contracts for the supply of the above flour should be awarded so as for it to be supplied from Utah, flour will be likely to rise in price, rather than fall, between now and harvest. How it will be after that time of course depends on the character of the crop chiefly.

The Montana demand for provisions from Utah has greatly fallen off within the past year. So much flour was taken to Montana from St. Louis, and the farmers of the Territory raised so much, that grain and flour have been little higher there than here. A few trains, however, have left this city for Montana, carrying provisions chiefly, and two or three have gone to the Salmon River diggings. It is possible that the demand for Salt Lake breadstuffs in that Territory will be greater the coming Fall and Winter than the past, for the reason that the Montana people are rushing into a war of extermination with the Indians, and the Indians are numerous in that section. The war may divert the attention of the Montana farmers to such an extent that they will not be able to raise much the present season. If little is raised in Montana, the supply must come from outside. In that case Salt Lake will be drawn upon. Otherwise, there does not appear any reason why breadstuffs should not be cheap here the coming Winter. There are, however, alarmists here as well as in other sections, who are never tired of magnifying the appearances or prospects of evil. Such people talk of grasshoppers sometimes, of rust, of the wheat all running to straw in consequence of two much rain, of coming scarcity of breadstuffs, and much more in the same strain. They very seldom are true prophets, and may not be in this instance.

Since the departure Eastward of Mr. P. L. SHOAF, proprietor of the *Vedette*, that little paper has assumed an unwonted air of liveliness under the editorial control of Judge MCLAUGHLIN, who is apparently one of the "don't-care-a-darn" sort, and who consequently "pitches into" "BRIGHAM and the Saints" without mercy. Mr. SHOAF, while here, pursued a course inclining to the dignified, and in general to the opposite of all that can be named rabid.

Indian matters appear to be assuming greater importance than ever. The past week, between Fort Bridger and Denver, there has been some difficulties, of which the telegraphic wires will doubtless have spoken. Montana is evidently bent on a war of considerable magnitude. Idaho has been engaged in hostilities for some time past, as also have Arizona and New-Mexico, particularly the former.

Utah is free from Indian troubles, except in the southeast, where BLACK HAWK, a Ute chief, and his band have been hostile for the past year or two. Last Summer their hostilities were perpetrated from within sixty miles south of this city to the extreme southern border of the Territory and into Arizona, confined for the more part, however, to San Pete Valley, a hundred miles southeast. This Spring these Indians have been on the alert, and have made a few raids of limited extent. Among the latest are the driving off of about seventy head of stock from near Fountain Green, the killing of LEWIS TUNN, and the wounding of GASPAR ROBINSON, herdsmen.

Four days ago, at Twelve Mile Creek, in San Pete Valley, Maj. JOHN WESLEY VANCE, of Mountainville, and Sergt. HEBER HOUTZ, of this city, were shot and killed by Indians. Their death created considerable sensation, as they were both respected citizens. The remains of HOUTZ were followed to the grave to-day by a large concourse of citizens.

These two last named persons belonged to the local militia, two or three hundred of whom are on duty for the Summer in San Pete Valley and vicinity, not particularly to fight the Indians, but rather to protect the settlements. About the same number were stationed in that county last Summer for the same purpose. San Pete Valley is a very good place for grain and stock raising, and I presume the Indians get plenty of beef by their hostilities, and live on the fat of the land all Winter in Uintah Valley. BLACK HAWK was wounded and reported and hoped killed last Summer, but the public fortune was not so good as that. He is said to be still living, and as vicious as ever.

Legislative Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having thrown down the gauntlet against the system of official corruption practiced in the State Legislature, it is gratifying to find that some of the leading journals of the City have extended their sympathy and countenance to the investigation, which it is probable will now take place by the committee to be appointed under Mr. OPDYKE's resolution. More than this is, however, needed to render the labors of the committee availing. The effort requires the coöperation of the public, or at least of numerous and more prominent members of society. I am already charged with being "a disappointed projector," in order to weaken the force of my statements. I shall wait anxiously to see whether there exists in this City, or in the State any wholesome public opinion to sustain Mr. OPDYKE in the effort he is making to probe this great State ulcer to the core.

Perhaps you will permit me to make a suggestion to the more prominent men of the community. The history of all reforms—at least in modern times, establishes the fact that special organizations are necessary to success. This is more especially the case in free governments based on universal suffrage. In such cases individual efforts can do but little. What is now required is a powerful reform association. As the nucleus of such an organization, we want a reform club composed of the best and most influential men of all parties. If ever a country needed a great reform party to direct public opinion it is ours. Whether the present is a favorable time to agitate such an organization can only be ascertained by opening the question for public discussion. It seems to me, that such a movement, if made promptly, would strengthen the hands of the Convention now in session at Albany, in its labors to reform the organic laws of the State. That body is, in fact, itself a great reform society, and ought to be sustained and influenced by a healthy public opinion, emanating from friendly and enlightened voluntary associations, wherever they can be formed.

I am aware that there is already an association in this City whose objects are to reform the City Administration. Its aims and management have not, as I think, been broad enough to effect any very useful purpose. It is expedient to secure that the reform of abuses, whether in the State or the City administration, should be made paramount to party interests. Let fifty or one hundred men of character in this City meet and enter into such an association, and take upon themselves "a local habitation and a name," and its members will rapidly increase and the example be followed in every important town and city in the State. To sustain the objects of the Convention in appointing a committee on official corruption I conceive some outside support highly necessary. Yours, &c., H. B. WILLSON.

No. 7 NASSAU-ST., 28th June, 1867

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Major-Gen. MCDOWELL was present at a dinner in San Francisco, given by the British Benevolent Association in honor of the Queen's birthday, and made a speech in which he said that he belonged to that class of Americans who thought it well on all occasions to do all he could to build up a good feeling between this country and the one from which it had mainly descended. He had been told by an old inhabitant of Boston, who remembered the throwing of the tea into Boston Harbor, that what had been done and said in ball and dining-rooms, the thousand and one acts of contumely, annoyance and personal discourtesy which proud and thoughtless scions of aristocracy inflicted upon Colonists in private life, had more to do with the throwing off of allegiance than anything done by King and Council.

Mr. WARREN NOBLES, of Montgomery, Texas, proposes a free-will offering to JEFFERSON DAVIS of one gold dollar from each of his many thousands of admirers in the North, as well as the South. The New-Orleans *Picayune* considers Mr. NOBLES' suggestion "inopportune," and adds: "It is not at all likely that Mr. DAVIS would sanction this free-will offering, and we are happy to believe that he is in no, immediate at least, need of pecuniary assistance."

Gen. BURTON was serenaded at Columbia, S. C., on the evening of the 17th ult. by the freedmen, and in return said: My Friends, I am a soldier, not an orator. I come here to execute the laws of the United States, and I will do so to the best of my ability. I thank you for your compliment, and wish you good night.

A Paris writer says: "The great emancipator, Mr. GARRISON, has been visiting among the Parisians. They admire the goodness of the man, his thorough manliness, but shrug their shoulders over his spiritualism, upon which he delights to dilate."

Judge DURELL, of New-Orleans, recently forwarded to Gen. BANKS, in compliance with a resolution of the Louisiana State Convention of 1864, the pen used by him when President of the Convention in signing the ordinance of emancipation.

The University of Michigan has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon A. D. WHITE, late a professor in the University, and now President of Cornell University, New-York.

CHARLES SHORT, M. A., President of Kenyon (Episcopal) College, at Gambier, Ohio, has resigned that post after four years' service. He will return to Philadelphia.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES has declined the invitation to deliver an oration at Mumfordsville, Ky., on the 4th of July.

Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College this year.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has decided not to specify any State officers in the Constitution, save Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer, leaving the designation of others and the fixing of their terms and duties to the Legislature.

The Philadelphia *Press* is authorized by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS to say concerning the story of the interview between him and the editor of the Union Springs (Miss.) *Times*, that "there is very little foundation for what it contains, being, so far as there is any semblance of truth in it, a caricature."

Ex-Gov. DAVID TOD, of Ohio, in a recent letter, expresses his approval of equal suffrage in that State, saying that the abolition of Slavery in all the States of the Union makes this a different question entirely from what it was when they were bordered by Slave States.

The Republican Executive Committee of New-Orleans, at a meeting on the night of the 24th ult., passed a resolution indorsing Gen. SHERIDAN's letter to Gen. GRANT, and favoring a constitutional amendment forbidding distinction on account of race or color.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* proposes the nomination of Hon. GAHUSHA A. GROW for Vice-President, on the ticket with Gen. GRANT.

The papers of Southern Kansas are discussing the woman's rights question with great earnestness.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has written that he will be in Washington on the 2d of July.

The Political Condition of Tennessee—Speeches Before The Union League Club by Judge Mills and General Thomas.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, Mr. JOHN JAY in the chair, Mr. C. S. WEYMAN, Secretary. The members assembled for the purpose of listening to addresses from Judge MILLS, of Nashville, Tenn., and Gen. H. H. THOMAS.

Judge MILLS explained, by way of introduction, that he had come to New-York as the representative of the Central State Republican Committee of Tennessee, charged with the duty of telling the people of this City, from his own personal knowledge, the present condition and future prospects of that great State. Since the defection of ANDREW JOHNSON, the speaker continued, the hatred of the people of Tennessee toward the North and Congress has been greatly intensified, and since the Stanbery opinion was promulgated, they have awakened to new life and more vigorous hostility toward loyalists and loyal measures. To show the determination of these men, it was only necessary to say that within the last fortnight a committee had been appointed, who are now in this City, asking for $50,000 from rebel sympathizers, with which they hope to carry the approaching Gubernatorial election of Tennessee. They have gone farther, and now propose to set aside the recently conferred power of the Governor to appoint registrars of elections. In order to effect this object they call upon the County Courts to claim their former appointing power, and if they succeed in carrying this point, the Courts will select registrars, who will in turn appoint judges of elections, and these will defraud loyal men out of their votes. Gov. BROWNLOW had been denounced and misrepresented greatly. He is fiery, to be sure, and sometimes uses forcible rhetoric, but he is just the man to deal with unreconstructed rebels. The disloyalists of Tennessee don't hesitate to say in their public meetings that every man who votes the Radical ticket must be ostracised; they curse the ground upon which he stands. One prominent man said recently in public that he hated a Northerner as he hated the Devil, and when he said that he spoke for a numerous class of the men of Tennessee. A man there does not dare to hang up a picture of the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN; more than this, he is not considered a friend unless he has in his office, workshop or house the portrait of Gen. LEE.

A great outcry is raised by some against "Brownlow's Militia," as they are called, but if it were not for them the most flagrant outrages would be committed by the rebels upon Unionists with the tacit sanction and encouragement of the civil authorities. In Mississippi not more than one-half of the negroes are cognizant of their right to vote, and the same thing is true in Tennessee. This ignorance prevails principally in the rural districts, in some of which no white man dares to go and tell the freedmen their rights under the law. There are 50,000 black voters in Tennessee, and we must get their ballots in the approaching election or lose the State. To accomplish this purpose, speakers and colporteurs should be hired to stump the State, and advise the negro of his rights, and the danger from which he may rescue us. If left to themselves, the blacks, 98 out of 100, would vote the loyal ticket, but through terror of consequences from so doing, perhaps one-half or more of them would go over to the rebel side. Already the disloyalists threaten that they will shoot the negro who don't vote their ticket, while others content themselves with assurances to the freedmen that if they go against them at the polls they will discharge them from their employ and refuse to farm out plantation to them. If the opposition party get into power they will destroy the present educational system so far as it relates to the colored race. Already they shun the teachers of the blacks as they would so many lepers. A minister of the Gospel, if he hails from the North, is held not to be "in good standing," and is not noticed as much as a dog in the street. The superficial experience of public men like Senator WILSON and Judge KELLEY is not of much value in determining the real feelings and disposition of the people of the South. When they journeyed among them they were received well, as a general thing, from motives of policy. Let the same men settle down in Tennessee, for instance, and announce themselves as Union men, in favor of Congress, and the rebels will crush them out if they can. He had thus recounted a few of the dangers now impending in Tennessee, and would repeat that the only salvation for the Union men of that State is the negro favor and vote. The Central Committee sent him to New-York to ask for aid in dollars and cents, so that speakers might be employed to canvass the entire State, and apprize the negro of his duty at the present hour. Campaign documents are useless to the blacks, as they cannot read them, and the only method by which they can be approached is through the earnest words of warm-hearted speakers.

Gen. H. H. THOMAS followed Judge MILLS in a brief speech, fully indorsing his views. The rebels, he said, were moving Heaven and earth to accomplish their object and carry the August election. If we allow them to succeed, we lose everything; if they are defeated, we gain much. Steady, earnest effort with the negro during the coming thirty days will be sure to gain for the Unionists a majority for Governor of 25,000 votes, and, at least a two-third number in both State Houses. In defence of Gov. BROWNLOW he would say that his "militia," instead of numbering 20,000 men as many suppose it does, is made up of ten or twelve companies, who are only employed where their service is actually necessary. The Governor has never annulled registrations of voters as charged against him, unless upon the representation under oath of several Union men, to the effect that large numbers of well-known disloyal persons, such as ex-rebel colonels, captains, &c., were upon the lists, in which case a new Board of more competent persons was appointed to revise the registers.

After a few remarks by Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, favoring contributions to the object as presented by the speakers of the evening, a subscription list was well filled with donors names, after which the League adjourned.

Safety Valves.

At a meeting of the superintending and constructing engineers, held on the 29th of June, at the office of COBANKS & THEALL, proprietors of the New-York Iron Works, foot of Bethune-street, North River, the following results were shown by experiments made on the Low, the Robinson, and the Fletcher Lock-up Safety Valves.

One of the Robinson valves, which had been placed on the steamboat *What Cheer*, and locked and passed by the Inspectors, was first tested, the number on the lock being 4,300. The Inspectors had set the valve at 47 pounds, but when attached to the steampipe it commenced blowing at 54¼ pounds, and closed again at 47 pounds.

On the second experiment, the same valve commenced blowing at 33½ pounds, and closed again at 47½ pounds.

The Fletcher valve was next tried, being set at 53 pounds and commenced blowing at 53¾.

The same valve being again tried and set at 55 pounds, commenced blowing at 55½ pounds, and closed again at 53 pounds.

The same valve being tried the third time and set at 45 pounds, commenced blowing at 46¾ pounds.

Being set a fourth time at 50 pounds, it commenced blowing at 50½ pounds.

The fifth time being set at 53 pounds commenced blowing at 53¾ pounds, and closed at 52 pounds.

The Low valve was next tried, but owing to the time already consumed, was subjected to only one test, and being set at 40 pounds commenced blowing at 40 pounds and closed again at 39 pounds.

The Robinson valve was leaking and the Fletcher and Low valves tight.

Upon examining the scale of the mercury gauge after the close of the experiments it was found that it indicated three-quarter pounds too much pressure. At the close of the experiments a meeting was organized, at which Mr. JOSEPH BELKNAP presided, and it was unanimously agreed that if the Robinson valve in question was sufficiently accurate to pass inspection, the Fletcher and the Low valves are far superior in their construction and operation.

It was also unanimously agreed that this particular Robinson valve, officially numbered four thousand three hundred, and placed on the steamboat *What Cheer*, of Providence, R. I., is not such a valve as they, as superintending and constructing engineers, could approve for a "lock-up safety-valve," to be applied to boilers for the purpose of assuring safety to the lives of passengers.

Mr. GEORGE H. REYNOLDS was appointed by the meeting to see that the above statement was published.

(Signed)

Joseph Belknap, Wm. A. Lighthall, Geo. H. Reynolds, Thomas F. Rowland, George Birkbeck, Jr., Alexander Pollock, Chas. W. Copeland, Cobanks & Theall.

Capt. CHARLES A. WOOLSEY, the Superintendent of the Jersey City Ferry, was also present and witnessed the experiments described above.—*Evening Post.*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—OUT-OF-TOWN PRICES.—The real estate business begins to give evidence of renewed vitality after the marked depression of many months. The following sales, made at Bergen Point, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., illustrate this, and at the same time are further evidence of the continued and increasing demand for sites for suburban homes: Southeast corner of Fifth-street and Avenue V, plot 101 feet 8 inches front by 210 feet 6 inches in depth, sold for $3,939 57; southwest corner of same, plot 101 by 204 feet, for $3,712 80; another plot adjoining, 50 by 204 feet, for $918; another, 50 by 210 feet, $1,157 75; corner Fourth-street and Avenue V, plot 75 by 204 feet, for $1,836; southeast corner of Fourth-street and Avenue V, plot 70 by 210 feet, for $1,810 71; northeast corner Third-street and Avenue V, plot 78 by 210 feet, for $2,964 78; adjoining this, 25 by 210 feet, brought $631 50; another, the same price; another, 50 by 210, $1,259 08; northwest corner of Third-street and Avenue V, 103 by 204 feet, brought $4,086 61; adjoining this, a plot 75 by 204 feet brought $1,897 20; and another, 50 by 204 feet, $1,219 52. The gross proceeds of sale were over $26,000, and many of the purchasers were merchants of this City.

Exposition Universelle.

That modern wonder, the Atlantic Cable, seldom flashes messages between the two hemispheres fraught with more pleasing, as well as important intelligence, than was the announcement, which it bore on Thursday last, that a magnificent tribute of merit had been awarded to one of our most enterprising business firms, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. The following is a copy of the telegram as transmitted by their representative in Paris:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, of New-York, are awarded the *highest* premium (a gold medal) for perfection in sewing-machines. This is the ONLY GOLD medal awarded for sewing-machines. There were eighty-two competitors.

That which has long been claimed by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and which those who were acquainted with the superior qualities of these sewing-machines have never hesitated to acknowledge as a rightful claim, must now be universally conceded, namely, that the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines are *par excellence* the most desirable. To the perfectors of these machines their award is in truth well deserved. It is a compliment to American mechanical ingenuity, and the American people, who are included in the compliment, will of course feel proud of their successful countrymen.—*Sun.*

Gold Medal Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(SEWING MACHINES,)
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.
WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY.
The highest premium,
The only
GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,272 Broadway; also, druggists.

Special Telegram from the Exhibition AT PARIS.—Medal awarded to the WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

This is the Season of the Year

When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Dr. Von Eisenberg's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon, the wonder of the age, for the cure of all diseases of the eye, ear, throat, catarrh, asthma. Office No. 251 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

A—No. 575 Broadway.

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday, June 26, at the Church Du St. Esprit, by Rev. Dr. Price, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN to Miss ADDIE C., daughter of Edwin Houghton, Esq., all of this City.

STAVELEY—SWAN.—On Sunday, June 30, in the First Baptist Church of this City, by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Mr. ROBERT H. STAVELEY to Mrs. JULIA A. SWAN.

DIED.

ALGER.—On Monday, July 1, DELIA C., wife of Daniel B. Alger, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Dr. Scott's Church, 42d-st., near 8th-av.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 30, THOMAS CLARK, Sr., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, in King-st., near Portchester.

FAME.—On Sunday, June 30, LOUISA F. FAME, daughter of the late Leon Fame, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her brother-in-law, Henry Stevenson, No. 131 East 12th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HALE.—In this City, on Monday, July 1, infant son of Edward D. and Victoire J. Hale, aged 2 days.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

HALL.—On Monday morning, July 1, after a long illness, AUGUSTA C., the beloved wife of Nathan H. Hall, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 47 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Teresa's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HAYS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 30, MARY ANNA, daughter of Alex. M. and Mary E. Hays, aged 4 months and 2 days.

LEGGETT.—On Seventh Day morning, June 29, THOMAS H. LEGGETT, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, in Flushing, at 10½ A. M. Third Day, (Tuesday,) July 2.

SIDMAN.—On Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM A., eldest son of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, aged 7 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

SIDMAN.—On Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM A., eldest son of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 144 West 36th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 2d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SCHRAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 28, at Newburgh, N. Y., JAMES S. SCHRAM, aged 27 years.

Funeral to-day, (Monday,) from the residence of his parents, at Newburgh, at 2:30 P. M.

TOPPING.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, June 30, Mrs. PRUDENCE TOPPING.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of her sons-in-law, James R. Bently, George E. Cowperthwaite and A. B. Taylor, are invited to attend her funeral at 11 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) July 2, from No. 6 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

VAN ALSTYNE.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Friday, June 14, of congestion of the brain, FANNIE BELLAMY, wife of Col. Pierre Van Alstyne, aged 24 years.

WADDINGTON.—In St. Louis, Mo., after a short illness, Mr. NEWMAN M. WADDINGTON, aged 23 years, formerly of New-York.

OFFICIAL—[No. 151.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eleventh-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark curly hair, no whiskers. The clothes found upon him are at the Morgue with the body for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 152.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman, supposed to be Mary Carrol, was found at the Mount Sinai Hospital, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Hoop skirt, home made, green merino dress and a green striped dress, flannel petticoat, white muslin petticoat, white stockings, leather shoes, pocket-handkerchief, plaid woolen shawl and black vail and hat. Found on the person the following articles: A green morocco pocket-book, six sovereigns, two dollars and thirty-five cents in currency, a black jet breast-pin and beads, with a mark Lw and a crown, a piece of paper, and James Tobin, No. 10 Carolion-street, on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DYSPEPTICS, WHY DESPOND?

Everybody knows the cause of dyspepsia. The stomach lacks strength to dissolve the food; the bowels do not perform their office regularly; the liver is disordered. The condition of all these organs is changed by the action of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and the renovation is so complete and perfect that every symptom of indigestion vanishes, and new vigor is infused into the whole organization.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in, at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The undersigned have, like the public generally, been informed, by announcement in the journals, that a stockholder of the Merchants Union Express Company, claiming to represent the wishes and feelings of other stockholders, has commenced a suit against that Company to procure its dissolution and a receivership of its property, upon grounds which seem to imply fraud and mismanagement on the part of its responsible Directors, and insolvency in the Company itself. Upon the institution of the suit a communication was made to the newspapers, in which it was charged that the suit was promoted by the Adams, American and United States Express Companies. Considering the irresponsible source of this communication, it was not deemed by the officers of those Companies judicious or proper to notice it. On Saturday, however, the answer of the defendants in the suit referred to was published, and the charge is without relevancy or materiality to the point at issue, as we are advised. This makes it proper that we should take notice of the false and scandalous allegation.

The Adams, American and United States Express Companies act, and are represented by their respective Boards of Directors and officers, and have no other means, that we are aware of, of acting or acquiring knowledge.

Neither of the undersigned knew or had heard, or had any reason to think or imagine, that any suit was to be commenced by Mr. Waterbury, or any other person against the Merchants Union Express Company; and the beginning of their information was after the proceeding was begun. Neither of the undersigned know or have heard, or have any reason to believe, that any Director or other person who can with any propriety be deemed to represent the above-named Companies, or either of them, in such a matter, have had any more knowledge or information than they. In short it is not true in any, even the most strained sense, that this litigation was promoted by, or was commenced in the interest, or with the knowledge of the Adams, American or United States Express Companies.

WILLIAM B. DINSMORE,
President Adams Express Co.
HENRY WELLS,
President Amer. Express Co.
D. N. BARNEY,
President U. S. Express Co.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT CURES IN FROM two to four days. Balsam copaiba and mercury discarded. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK

THAT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY ONE
RICH OR POOR WHO WOULD SPEND LESS
WITHOUT BUYING LESS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES,

Their History, Organization and Management, Based on the recent work of EUGENE RICHTER, with annotations and amendments, rendering the work specially adapted for use in the United States.

Paper 50 cents; cloth $1.

Copies by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

LEOPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome st., New-York.

NOW READY.

The new Romance from the pen of MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH, viz.:

BALD EAGLE,

THE LAST OF THE RAMAPAUGHS,

an American Historical Romance of the old Revolution. Impressive in its delineation of life and incidents in the momentous struggle for independence, this work possesses unique qualities as a love and society romance of the olden time, and will be read by all readers of unperverted taste with great satisfaction. It constitutes

BEADLE'S DIME NOVEL NO. 127.

For sale by all newsdealers, or sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price, TEN CENTS.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.
American News Company General Agents.

A NEW COMIC BOOK

BY

ARTEMUS WARD.

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

This new book, by the late Artemus Ward, contains among many other laughable chapters, the celebrated Letters to *Punch*, which created so much merriment. It is illustrated with numerous comic drawings by Howard, and will be found one of the most amusing books of the season. *⁎* Bound uniformly with Ward's other books. Price $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY"
$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
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Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

City of Chicago—Municipal.
City of Chicago—Water Loan.
City of Chicago—Tunnel.
Albany City.
Alabama State, 8 per cent. (new issue.)
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUpons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office, viz.:

C., St. P. and F. R. Co. Flagg Trust Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Bonds, due July 1 next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st proximo.

S. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on the 28th June, THEODORE KEELER was appointed Secretary, and WILLIAM R. SKIDMORE Assistant Secretary of the Company.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due in 1888, for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads will be paid on presentation at the office of Hilford & Bodley, Bankers, No. 9 New-st.

W. A. DUDLEY, Chairman.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS—DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¾	109	5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅛	106¼
Coupon, 1881	108⅞	109⅛	June, 7-30	106⅛	106¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅛	107⅜	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., C.I.N'ts, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.N'ts, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	106⅛	106⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered	100⅛	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Coupon	100⅝	100⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	115⅞
Gold	138⅜	138½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅝	115⅞
August 7-30	106⅛	106⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114⅝

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - - $20,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of the NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,756,890 79
Commercial Paper	$926,835 32	
Demand Loans	657,650 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	171,415 47	
Overdrafts		670 93
Banking-house	$50,000 00	
Other Real Estate	13,200 00—	63,200 00
Supt. Bank Department, Albany		8,000 00
Cash Items, (including revenue stamps,) as per schedule		124,934 17
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		215,893 08
Due from National Banks		58,237 80
Due from other Banks		726 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		297,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		519,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, New-York State and New-York County		167,835 46
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		40,791 00
Specie		34,367 02
Fractional Currency		931 78
Legal-tender Notes	$629,853 00	
Compound Interest Notes	33,080 00—	662,933 00
Total		$3,950,411 10
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus Fund		200,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	9,734 00	
Amount outstanding		256,866 00
Individual Deposits		2,188,732 97
Dividends unpaid		42,679 00
Due to National Banks		364,027 34
Due to other Banks		43,032 36
State Bank Circulation outstanding		7,946 00
Profit and Loss		47,127 43
Total		$3,950,411 10

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, 1867. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
U. S. 5 cent Rev. Stamp, canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$393,901 73
Due from directors	$21,087 36—	
Overdrafts		39 72
Premiums		3,306 45
Cash items, exchanges, &c		49,233 20
Due from Banks		137,184 91
United States stocks to secure circulation		120,000 00
United States stocks to secure deposits		50,000 00
United States stocks on hand		26,500 00
Other National Bank notes		19,070 00
Fractional Currency		2,055 00
Specie		9,612 46
Legal tenders		237,886 16
Total		$1,053,789 47
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$150,000 00
Surplus fund		25,957 97
Circulation, &c., from Comptroller	$105,500	
Less amount on hand	875—	104,625 00
Individual deposits		739,529 35
United States deposits		26,377 15
Dividends unpaid		7,500 00
Total		$1,053,789 47

I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of July, 1867.
[Five-cent stamp canceled.] E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, on the morning of the 1st of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$6,839,096 67
Banking-house and lot		400,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,380,000 00
Other United States Securities		2,683,950 00
New-York State Stocks		607,150 00
New-York City and County Stock		459,190 60
Due from Banks and Bankers		145,142 60
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		2,968,318 89
Specie		913,753 97
Legal-tender and Compound-interest Notes		6,638,804 10
National Bank Notes		556,308 00
Total		$30,591,784 73
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	814,328 15—	3,836,443 13
Circulating Notes outstanding		5,906,985 00
Individual deposits	$7,169,866 91	
Bank deposits	3,195,286 37	
Due Treasurer of the United States	467,736 39—	10,832,881 67
Dividends unpaid		15,474 93
Total		$30,591,784 73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of July, 1867. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, June 19, 1867.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:

Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.

Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.

Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office, the Georgia Railroad Company.

Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

$11,000, $9,000 AND $6,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 1, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 15 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.

THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reëlected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 8TH OF JULY NEXT.

TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y., OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND,
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.

Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.

THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.

Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.

By order of the Trustees.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.

DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU, (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government Tax,) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Wednesday, July 17, 1867. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest as principal from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Much below cost of importation.

Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS:
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to

CLOSE OUT
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK,

Preparatory to their usual semi-annual inventory, comprising

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS

In great variety, at very low prices, 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Iron Frame GRENADINES, from auction.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS ever offered at from 75c. to $2 per yard.

WHITE GRENADINES and BAREGES, all qualities, Bombazines, Tamise Cloths, Florentines, Byzantines, and every style of desirable

MOURNING GOODS

About half cost of importation. 500 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, from 45c. up to the very finest imported.

8-4 GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, a new and desirable article

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

250 pieces WHITE PIQUES, 60c. and upwards, uncommonly cheap.

DRESS GOODS.

The largest assortment of RICH GRENADINES, and other desirable styles of dress goods at prices less than before the war.

100 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 18c., cost 40c. to import.
150 pieces Double Width, 30c., worth 55c.

FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS, from 25c. upward, less than 50c. on the dollar.

Rich French Printed ORGANDIE ROBES, $4.

The finest goods ever imported, about one-third cost.

125 pieces Paris Printed PERCALES at 30c., cost 50c.

Printed PIQUES, in large assortment.

PERCALE and PIQUES ROBES at one-half cost of importation.

HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES from 75c. up to the finest qualities.

Real Point Lace Sets and Hdkfs. from auction, at half price.

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS at prices to defy competition.

RICH, BROCHE Long and Square SHAWLS.

250 White GRENADINE and BAREGE SHAWLS, just received, at great bargains.

300 REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $10 up to finest imported, very cheap.

SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS, of the newest styles and shapes, at the same low prices.

All persons wishing rich and desirable goods at cheap prices, would do well to call and inspect these goods before purchasing, as we intend

TO CLOSE OUT ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS before taking our usual account of stock.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS COTTON FLANNELS For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FROM AUCTION THIS DAY, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.

Plain Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50 and upward.

A line of the Richest Beaded Parasols exhibited this season. Prices down.

Fans. Fans, of every description, at less than cost of importation.

Ladies' Satchels, Yankee Notions, Skirts and Corsets, all under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.

The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete line every shade.

Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.

Line of Cheap Black Crapes.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies' Silk Thread Gloves at 10c., at 12c., at 18c., at 25c., and upward.

Kid-finished Silk Gloves, best qualities, 65c. the pair.

FROM AUCTION.

Silk Mitts at 20c., 25c. and 31c. per pair. Bargains.
Finer Goods proportionately cheap.
Kid Gloves from 44c. per pair.
Our best Kid Gloves, prices unaltered.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, fine edging.
Cheapest Line of Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Linen Sets in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.

We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.

Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS,
A SPECIALTY AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
Broadway, corner 12th-st.

The most elegant variety in the United States of
LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS AND LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,
TRAIN ATTACHMENTS.
FRENCH SKIRTS, just imported in SWISS, LAWN and CAMBRIC, for full dress Trains.
SWISS, LAWN and CAMBRIC MOURNING ROBES AND SUITS.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
very elegant and becoming.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A VERY STYLISH DRAB POPLIN walking suit, handsomely trimmed with bias silk, just finished for customer, will be sold for $40; cost about double. Can be seen at dressmaker's, No. 40 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,180 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

WHITE MILITARY GLOVES BY THE dozen or single pair, at JOHN J. HEALY, Jr's., No. 237 Greenwich-st.

CLOTHING.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,930 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds: ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.

LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground, corner Parsons, Hay and Barclay sts., the most desirable and fashionable part of the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., adjoining and near the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Judd. But five minutes' walk of railroad depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, forty minutes distant. House 30x40, built in best manner and in perfect and complete order throughout; contains twelve rooms, furnace, range and gas-fixtures; well of superior water, fine garden with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other small fruit in abundance. Lots 88 feet front by 150 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of E. FULLER, No. 62 Liberty-st., or of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HIGHLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.
BETWEEN ENGLEWOOD AND HIGHWOOD PARK, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Fourteen miles from Jersey City Ferry.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VILLAS, COTTAGES AND VILLA PLOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 2, 1867, at 1 P. M., on the premises, six beautiful villas and cottages, of various sizes, just completed, containing from 7 to 14 rooms; also, a large number of villa and cottage lots, and other valuable property—all adjacent to the depot.

A special train will leave Jersey City THIS DAY at 11¼ A. M., returning at 5½ and 7½ P. M. Maps and particulars, and free passes on the railroad, can be obtained of the auctioneers, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y., or at the office of R. C. Bacot, No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. S. Herriman, Esq., deceased.

One pair brown horses 16 hands high, young and sound, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly gentle and kind, and go in single or double harness.

Close Carriage by best City makers.
Open Carriage by best City makers.
Two sets double harness.

The above will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large variety of Spring and Summer Goods.

Auction sales every WEDNESDAY during the year.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) July 2, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

70 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
50 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REALLY GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich parlor furniture in rosewood, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, piano-forte, French plate mirrors, dining-room and bedroom goods, &c.; elegant blankets and bedding, and embracing all the furniture of a first-class house, removed to the store No. 724 Broadway, for convenience of sale. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 2, at the auction-rooms No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, one of the largest and best sales of the season, and in all probability the last sale for some time to come; it will embrace all the elegant and custom-made furniture of a family about leaving the city—good rosewood, black-walnut, mahogany and oak furniture of the most costly kind, suitable for every one in want; some elegant blankets and bedding, one upright piano, sixty or seventy carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANOS, &c., TO PAY STORAGE AND CHARGES.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the storage wareroom of H. G. Haeger, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av., to pay storage, a large and general assortment of household furniture, comprising the complete furniture of four large houses, consisting, in part, as follows: English velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, rosewood bookcases, etageres, centre and side tables, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom suites, black walnut buffets, extension tables and chairs, lounges, oilcloths, stair carpets, dining and bedroom crockery, cutlery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of about 300 chromos, line and fine colored French engravings, &c., &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference; good baker. Call at No. 73 Watts-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and nursing; willing to go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; no objections to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 24 East 10th-st., second door from University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement; no objection to the country, or would like to travel.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as chambermaid and plain sewer, the other as waitress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 7th-av., near West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook; has several years' recommendations from her last employer, in Boston; is civil, mild, and of obliging disposition; either City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; is a good cook and baker; would assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, houseworkers of all nations; also, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; prefers the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, together; one as cook, wash and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; have the best of references. Call at No. 210 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as seamstress, and has no objection to assist with light chamberwork. To be seen for two days at No. 226 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as good cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 14. Reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking of bread, pastry, &c.; best of reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av. between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook (best of City reference) in a first-class private house or hotel in the country; is a Protestant. Call for two days at No. 231 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 12 West 10th-st., four doors of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 383 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent, civil woman to cook, wash and iron. To be seen until engaged at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECtable girls, one an excellent cook and baker, will assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, will assist with the washing and ironing; can do waiting; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store. The best of city reference.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; good meat and soup cook; understands game and pastry; can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A LADY GOING to the country wishes to find a place for a young Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or take care of children and make herself generally useful; she would go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, German and English cooking, soups, meats and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; thoroughly understands her business and is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; will be found neat, industrious and economical; an excellent washer and ironer and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, of all nations; also hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress in a small family; is an excellent baker; makes plain pastry; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman is a good cook and washer and ironer; has got good City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 516 East 16th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly competent; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Apply No. 205 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as first-class waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married English woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 172 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY ENGlish woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 Thompson-st., near Houston. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook who understands pastry and baking. Inquire at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear; call for three days; best City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and fine washer, or waiting and sewing. Call at No. 29 East 20th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 63 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, City and country, German and Protestant. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

WET NURSE—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY married woman, who has lost her infant, desires a child to nurse, either in or out of her house. For reference, apply to Dr. Martin, Elizabethport, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, 27 years old, not long from England, in some respectable family as coachman, groom and plain gardener; best of testimonials from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address G. W., No. 144 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of practical experience in the laying out of a gentleman's country place; also the culture of greenhouse plants, grapes under glass, vegetables. Seven years' reference from his last place besides other City references. Address GARDENER, No. 574 11th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR as gardener and coachman; understands the business in all its branches, and has good recommendations from former employers. Address H. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, for two days, or address a note to P. TRAINOR, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE American young man as coachman or vegetable gardener; is intelligent, well qualified and faithful; four years in last place; well recommended; Connecticut preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference; no objection to the country, or taking care of road horses. Call or address at No. 108 West 18th-st., private coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City references; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a young man of long experience in both City and country; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address T. B., private stable, No. 7 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address E. D., No. 41 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter; would make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and obliging; or would take care of a team of horses. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom with a gentleman in this City, with rooms for wife and one child; she is a first-class dressmaker; both will be found excellent servants; City reference. Address C. W., Box 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or gardener in the City or country; can milk; good reference. Address W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in the country; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable man as coachman or gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a careful driver; understands all about horses and harness; has both City and country references. Address J. G., No. 191 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, in the City, or would go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of reference. Address, for two days, D. C., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 26 East 19th-st.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

HELP WANTED.

HEAD WAITER—WANTED, BY A CAPAble young man, of long experience and well recommended from his last place and merchants of the City, a situation in some first-class restaurant. Address J. M., Hermitage, corner of Amity-st. and 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, INTELLIGENT lad, 13 or 14 years of age, to make himself generally useful in a bookstore; must be well recommended, and reside on the west side of the City, above 14th-st.; only a clean, tidy boy need apply. Inquire at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, German preferred, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 123 5th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson's machine; would like to have a few more customers to go out by the day or week to families. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., for one week.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG COLORED MEN, for the country; also coachmen, grooms, waiters, footmen, and porters for stores, at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Immediate employment.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR chromos, steel engravings and other works of art; the best of inducements to the right kind of men. Apply to LYON & READ, No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby; must be a neat sewer and understand cutting. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 320 East 15th-st.

WANTED—SIX COLORED MEN; IMMEDIATE employment this morning. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., wanted for City and country, cooks, laundresses, waitresses and girls for general housework.

A YOUNG GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY reference, one who can do plain sewing and willing to make herself generally useful, may apply at at No. 32 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, July 2, between 10 and 2

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY...July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY...July 6
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY...July 13
ETNA......WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY...July 20
EDINBURGH......WEDNESDAY...July 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON......C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON......C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin......90 00
Steerage......40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms......$75—$90 00
Steerage......32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER......July 27
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES......Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$150
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage......$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA......July 3
TRIPOLI......July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$100 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York,
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON......SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL......SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING......SATURDAY, July 27
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN......July 13
CHICAGO......July 27
MINNESOTA......Aug. 10
NEBRASKA......Aug. 24
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
In consequence of the quarantine regulations of this port, there will be no steamer for Havana on the 4th of July, and until further notice the steamers will leave every alternate THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, commencing with the COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, THURSDAY, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, THURSDAY, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted). SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13.
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 00	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6½.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6¾ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.	Monday, 1st	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	4 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	7 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	5 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

In addition to the regular trains two extra trains will run from New-York to Morristown on
THURSDAY, July 4.
Leave New-York at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; due at Morristown at 10:45 A. M. and 1:22 P. M.
Returning, will leave Morristown (in addition to the regular trains) at 3:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER ST. JOHN'S BOILER ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—$10 will be paid for the *Herald, World* or *Times*, issued Oct. 30 and 31, 1865, containing an account of said explosion with the list of passengers scalded; also, $20 for published evidence before Coroner's Jury. Apply to WM. NORTON, Attorney at Law, No. 62 William-st.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR JULY has all the railroad trains and stations, also all steamboats. Office No. 95 Liberty-st.

FIREWORKS.

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE—Reputation established as the best in quality, and it is safe to handle our BRILLIANT COLORED EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
MUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 17, 1867.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July next, for TEN THOUSAND PAIRS BLUE SATINET TROWSERS; 6,000 pairs deliverable in New-York and 4,000 pairs in Boston. Also, TEN THOUSAND BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS; 6,000 deliverable in New-York and 4,000 in Boston; both articles to be of the navy standard, and delivered at the Navy-yards at the above-named places within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District in which they reside.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:
First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar School-house No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES N. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HECK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 5th of July next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.: One E flat Cornet, one B flat Cornet, three E flat Altos, two B flat Tenors, two B flat Baritones, two E flat Tubas, one Snare Drum, two pairs of Drumsticks, one Bass Drum Belt, three Bass Drum Heads, 138 inches.
The brass instruments to be upright, with rotary valves, and all to be plain but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:
115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,560 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.
And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.
The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.
The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.
Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.
Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty-five hogsheads of tobacco have been distrained upon for nonpayment of Internal Revenue taxes, due from Alex. Ross & Co., Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-st., and that the same will be sold at Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-st., THIS DAY, July 2, at 2 P. M. Catalogues and samples can be seen at place of sale after 10 A. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
THEODORE GENTIL,
GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and mercantile paper.
FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM,
GEORGE PHIPPS,
THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE FIRM OF M. K. JESUP & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either MORRIS K. JESUP or JOHN S. KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAMUEL A. STRANG.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The business will be continued at No. 12 Pine-st., under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., by the undersigned,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAMUEL A. STRANG.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM K. STRONG & CO. is dissolved by the death of WILLIAM K. STRONG. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners.
JULY 1, 1867. WM. K. STRONG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $15,000, in a business of unexceptionable character. Twenty per cent. guaranteed the first year. Real estate security offered. Apply to Rev. B. B. DRAKE. Office *American Agriculturist.*

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BLUE-stone yard, situated in Washington-st., near Ferry-st., Hoboken, now doing a first-class business; reasons for selling, dissolution of partnership. Apply on the premises.

EXPRESSES.

PEOPLE'S DISPATCH!

FAST FREIGHT LINE,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO. Proprietors.
FROM NEW-YORK, BOSTON,
And all points in the New-England States
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.
This Line is now fully in operation. Freight received at ST. JOHN'S PARK and forwarded WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS to the principal Cities, by the FASTEST trains.
The Line guarantees prompt adjustment of Claims, and careful handling of Goods.
We have OUR OWN AGENTS at all points. Rates on First and Second classes same as
REGULAR RAILROAD RATES.
Mark goods "PEOPLE'S DISPATCH" and send to ST. JOHN'S PARK.
Stencil Plates furnished free of cost at the office or depot.
For bills of lading and further information apply to
W. P. VAN DEURSEN, Agent,
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen. Supt.,
Office Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
DELIGHTED THRONGS
CROWD THE SPACIOUS HALLS
To greet the renowned LILIPUTIANS,
JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE YEARS.
The celebrated
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS
ever known on the face of the Globe.
A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR AND BELLE,
ALL FOUR WEIGHING LESS THAN 100 LBS.
Intelligent, affable and social; they are
THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES AND COSTUMES,
consisting of
SONGS, DUETS, DANCES AND COMIC ACTS.
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 3 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
JULY 4—EXTRA PERFORMANCE NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK.
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Bervell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.
GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

ROPE WALKING AT HIGH BRIDGE.

LESLIE, HERO OF NIAGARA FALLS,
Will make his first ascension across Harlem River, 1,800 feet in length and 125 feet high, on
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.
For particulars see future advertisements.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 835 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCCESSORS to L. P. Cummings, manufacturers of pianos, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York, would respectfully announce to the public that the great improvement, both in the construction and finish of their instruments, justly places them in the very foremost rank, while they are offered at prices much lower than any other of equal quality. Dealers and others would do well to examine them before making their selections. Each instrument fully warranted five years. A few second-hand pianos at low prices.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $75 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW DIRECT LINE

(LOWEST ROUTE)
will be opened with an
EXCURSION
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
AND
EGG HARBOR CITY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 3D OF JULY, 1867.
The steamer EUREKA, Capt. C. D. Loveland, leaves Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Atlantic City and Egg Harbor City, and returns to New-York, leaving wharf foot of Pennsylvania-av., Egg Harbor City, on SATURDAY, the 6th of July, 1867.
PASSAGE THREE DOLLARS, including the fare per railroad from Atlantic City to Egg Harbor City.
Ticket Offices of the Egg Harbor steamer Eureka—No. 130 Canal-st., near Bowery, and No. 107 Greenwich-st., New-York; land office of Th. C. Kuntzmann, Egg Harbor City.

1776. JULY 4. 1867.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND, giving a fine view of the Bay and Forts of New-York.
Tickets for the excursion, $1. The commodious and well-known steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30; Haverstraw 6:40; Sing Sing, 7:15; Tarrytown, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Yonkers, 8:30; New-York, foot of Warren-st., at 10 o'clock. Refreshments can be procured on board. Returning will make above landings, leaving Warren-st. at 4 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M. and New-Haven, returning, at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¾ A. M. for West Point and Newburgh. Returning, will arrive in the City at 6 P. M.

FOR HARTFORD.—FOURTH OF JULY EXcursion Tickets issued by the Merchants' Line of Steamers.
ESCORT, Capt. PIERCE.
W. W. COIT, Capt. GEER.
Daily from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Excursion Tickets good from the 3d to the 10th of July, to go and return, only $1 50.
These steamers are fitted up with fine accommodations, and offer every inducement for passengers desiring to escape the noise and dust of the City and railroads, and the fare is lower than by any other route.

A FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Harlem, High Bridge and CARL'S Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour on July 4 for the above places as follows: Leave Peck-slip every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M., landing at 8th-st., Astoria and 12th-st., each way. Fare on July 4, 15 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE SUPERB NEW STEAMBOAT ANTELOPE will make an excursion to Newburgh on the 4th inst. Will leave Harrison-st. pier at 7½; will land at 24th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, 4th of July excursion. The steamboat WM. HARRISON will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 A. M., for 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

1867—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The swift and elegant steamboat MARY POWELL will make her annual excursion around Staten Island, leaving Desbrosses-st. at 12 o'clock, returning in time to make her trip up the river at the usual hour. Fare 50 cents for the excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO BULL'S FERRY, SHADY SIDE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE (old landing).—The steamers THOMAS E. HULSE and HUGUENOT will leave foot of Christopher-st. at 7½, 8½, 10, 11, 2, 2½ and 5 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. up trips.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, will assemble at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M., in full uniform, to celebrate the 91st anniversary of American Independence. The change of meeting is in consequence of our old headquarters (Mercer House) breaking up. By order,
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.
P. S.—Dinner provided as usual.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SUM OF money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to E. C. BADEAU, No. 85 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED AND REDECORATED.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 2,
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, in which will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the New Nautical National Drama,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
Which was received last evening with the most unqualified enthusiasm by a
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MR. BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
AND THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
THE WRECK of the IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER.
ALL SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ANTICIPATION.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof Risley......Managers
TUESDAY, JULY 2,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
and the
WONDERFUL BOY,
"ALL RIGHT."
NEW FEATURES.
Matinee—Wednesday and Saturday.
Grand Holiday Matinee on the FOURTH OF JULY, at 2 o'clock.
The troupe sail for Europe on the 19th of July.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¾; commences at 8.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 2,
LAST NIGHT
OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
AND
THE IRISH BARON,
in both of which
MR. DAN BRYANT
appears.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3,
will be produced an entirely new Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. Bryant, by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
which will be presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and a cast of unusual strength.

FRENCH THEATRE—THE ARABS.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
LAST WEEK OF THE BENI ZOUG ZOUG TRIBE.
CHANGE OF PRICES.
50 cents. Admission to all parts house. 50 cents.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, July 4 and 6.
THE ARABS IN THEIR BRILLIANT ACTS, AND COMPOMANES BROTHERS ON THE TRAPEZE.
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and vaudeville company in
PERFECTION.
Admission, 50 cents. Boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

LAST WEEK OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Last three nights of OLIVER TWIST.
THURSDAY, 4th July—A GALA BILL.
FRIDAY—LUCILLE WESTERN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LAST WESTERN MATINEE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN,
Her first appearance in 12 years.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of Miss KATE FISHER'S spectacle of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES,
with the celebrated horse WONDER.
Great preparations for the glorious Fourth of July.
TWO PERFORMANCES.

FRENCH THEATRE.

DON'T FORGET WM. H. POPE'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) July 2.
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia......Miss E. V. Proudfoot

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET......Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
(Under his personal direction.)
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 2, at 8.
1. March, "Hunyadi Laszlo" (new)......Erkel
2. Overture, "Elisabeth"......Rossini
3. Polka, "Gnome," (new)......Strauss
4. Selection, "Lurline" (new)......Wallace
5. Overture, "Oberon"......Weber
6. Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" (new)......Strauss
7. Fantasie Solo for Trombone......Beer
Mr. F. LETSCH.
8. Ballet de la Reine de Saba (new)......Gounod
9. Overture, "Bohemian Girl"......Balfe
10. Waltz, "An der schonen blauen Donau" (new)......Strauss
11. Quartette, "Rigoletto"......Verdi
12. Quadrille, "La vie Parisienne" (new)......Offenbach
CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ROY'S ART GALLERY.

No. 845 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts.
Exhibition of RARE AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS, by the most celebrated native and foreign artists.
THE TRIUMPH OF THE CROSS,
by George Inness.
THE HOME OF THE BEES,
by Hammer.
With many other beautiful pictures by Andreas, Achenbach, Kensett, Durand, Hart, Richards, Nibig, Eastman Johnson, and many others.
Single admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.
Open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.

No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE NEW-YORK SOLO AND GLEE UNION,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.
The following artists comprise the Union: Mrs. Caldwell, Soprano; Mrs. W. J. Dallimore, Contralto; Mr. W. T. Meir, the celebrated Tenor from the Townsend Concerts, Birmingham; Mr. W. J. Dallimore, Tenor; Mr. G. Caldwell, Baritone; Mr. W. L. Dixon, Basso; Mr. F. Gedney, Pianist, who will render a programme of UNUSUAL VARIETY and EXCELLENCE. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7¾; commence at 8¼.
W. J. DALLIMORE, Secretary.
C. F. WILD, Business Agent.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in sealed letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail free of postage.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Gobelin and Beauvais Tapestry—English and American Safes—Friendly Rivalry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 14, 1867.

In a recent letter, when writing on the subject of shawls, lace, jewelry, &c., it was my intention to have ended with a brief description of a very attractive court in the Exposition, and one which gives infinite gratification to the fair sex, who may be supposed to be interested in the other topics therein discussed. I refer to the beautifully arranged apartment in which the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry and Sevres china are exhibited. Let me relieve my notebook of such scanty memoranda there anent as yet remain. Tapestry, although essentially of the past, is nevertheless a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It has for many centuries exhibited, in a singularly interesting way, the skilled industry of the period. In early times it was the occupation, or rather the recreation, of the highest and wealthiest in the land. Taste, cultivation, industry and knowledge were displayed in the subject of its story, and the manner of its make. The history of a generation is told in many a dingy old hanging which we now pass by with indifference. In the present day Tapistry has reached its highest degree of perfection, but it has lost its romance. It comes from a vulgar manufactory—a manufactory which differs from others in the patience of its operatives, and in the perfection to which they have brought an almost useless art. The manufactory is under Imperial patronage; indeed, its purposes are so slow and prodigal that it could flourish under no other. In the stinted atmosphere of commerce it would quickly perish. Years of the most sensitive manipulation are needed to produce the smallest specimens, of what after all is nothing but a carpet, a rug, a chair seat or a sofa cover. Mechanical art has jumped at other conclusions than those which have been so patiently wrought out by the Gobelins artist—for artist he surely is—and the world is content. Nevertheless, it may be good that a nation which justly claims to be the most skilled in the world should have a high school for such things. Its tendency is to conserve the thoughtful well-considered cunning of the hand, and to give it leisure for its most daring attempt. Let us be content therefore that the Gobelins tapestry is beautiful. Rich and faithful in color, it is capable of imitating the brush of the first masters. There is no more attractive painting in the building than the tapistry copy of TITIAN'S "Modest and Immodest Love." It is reproduced in wool, and at a proper distance cannot be told from an oil-painting. As a work of art alone it is of considerable value; as a specimen of Imperial Gobelins its worth is incalculable. On either side are panels in a less severe style, illustrating the bright and joyous school of LOUIS XIV., and containing figures, flowers, and foliage of the most exquisite colors and forms. There are also several wonderful fruit pieces, the manufacture of Beauvais. The pictorial effect is as perfect as anything of the kind can be. We see all the gentle gradations of light and shade, of glitter and gloom, with this difference however between the Beauvais work and the Goblins, that whereas the former invites the closest inspection, and is suitable for reasonably sized rooms, the latter must be seen from a distance, and is fit only for Palaces and Halls of State, where indeed it is exclusively found. The Gobelins is all wool; the Beauvais is partly silk, the high lights being worked out in this material, and with extraordinary painstaking, for in order to graduate the coloring two threads of the silk of slightly different tints are always in use. Under glass are other specimens of Beauvais work—chairs and tables—the seats and covers of which are covered with the most marvelous groups of flowers; so exquisitely fresh in form and tint that they seem almost to exhale an odor from their prison.

Private enterprise endeavors in vain to keep pace with the boundless resources of the Government workshops, but the Tapistry of Aubusson may be mentioned as worthy of praise. Its woven pictures and flowered seats are exquisitely wrought. They possess also the merit of an ascertainable price. Enthusiasts on the subject of Tapistry may readily become cooled under the pleasing influence of Aubusson.

In the same court, and not less attractive to the cultivated eye, is the ceramic display of the magnificent manufactures of Sevres. Here are vases and cups of every form and color, the designs exhibiting the rarest combinations of beauty and skill. The character of Sevres ware has greatly changed during the past decade. It produces little of the old kind. Its royal blue is a curiosity, and is framed and shown as such. But an infinite variety of neutral hues are in use, and are admirably adapted for the style of decoration now in vogue. This consists in superimposing leaves, blossoms and birds in a sort of relief. The elevation thus obtained is not great; but as each layer is burned in separately, there are many gradations of tint, and the effect is very deceptive. The favorite color at the Imperial Manufactory seems to be a sort of sea-green, called *cédalon*, and *cédalon changeant*. The introduction of this ware dates from the Exposition in 1855. It is of a low tone, and serves excellently to display the white stuccoed ornamentation just referred to. The effect is very beautiful, especially in the variety called *changeant* which reflects local color with singular ease. By gas-light the *cedalon* looks pink, and this power of changing gives it a special value inasmuch as it is a Sevres secret. One of the very few yet reserved to the establishment, for it is well known that the old style of Sevres ware has been imitated so successfully that it can scarcely be detected from the genuine even by experts.

THACKERAY speaks of a place in Ireland where the sense of elegance was so keen that the servant brought up the coals for the parlor grate on a clean plate. I am—to change the subject—constantly reminded of this experience of the author of the *Irish Sketch Book*, when looking at the safes in the Exposition. In America we know tolerably well what a safe should be. With our pleasant practice of burning up everything once a year it has been forced upon us to study the matter of security. We have done so practically—having the fire at hand—and successfully inasmuch as safes are in universal use in every part of the United States. As a rule they are solid angular objects, plainly painted green, and indicating strength rather than beauty. A few, to be sure, have been made for parlor use, and these are gay and brilliant in decoration, but they do not alter materially the broad definition. A broker, merchant, or storekeeper procures one of our green friends, and it stands quietly and faithfully in the corner, a silent sentinel ready to perform its duties on the shortest notice. This simplicity of outward show does not seem to be acceptable to the taste of Europe. Some of the most extraordinary objects in the Exhibition are called safes. They are constructed in the most fanciful way, and are filled with singular contrivances for doing nothing. Externally they glisten and glitter in the sun like gems, being polished and burnished with all the care that is usually bestowed on the latter. The effect is pretty enough, but it seems superfluous in an object of absolute utility. There is a safe in the French Department which has a sheet of looking-glass in front—a matter of vast convenience to the clerks, no doubt, but of very little practical utility in case of fire. The interior is subdivided into an infinite number of boxes, pigeon-holes, drawers, trays, secret recesses, &c. I can easily imagine a poor disconsolate $1,000 bill being lost in such a maddening labyrinth.

The history of safes only extends over a period of forty years. There are many who still remember the old-fashioned "knob chests," as they were called. They were simple wooden boxes, covered first with thin sheet-iron, then banded and strapped, and the whole made fast with large knobby nails, in imitation of the rivetheads of a boiler. The wood with which these chests were constructed was submitted to a chemical process. It was saturated or soaked in salt water or brine, and so long as the moisture was retained served as a good non-conductor. The fibre charred instead of igniting, and combustion proceeded slowly. It was found, however, in the course of time, that saturation produced decay, and in the lapse of a few years the wood became a mass of dry rot, exceedingly liable to take fire of its own accord, or from the slightest external circumstances. Something different had therefore to be discovered. It was speedily but accidentally found in the material called plaster of Paris. The accident was in this wise: A young mechanic, who had been engaged in making moulds or casts with plaster of Paris, having finished his labors, was preparing to "wash up" and go home. For this purpose he attempted to heat some water in a kettle wherein previously he had mixed his plaster. After stirring the fire impatiently on several occasions he was surprised to find that the water did not get warm with its accustomed rapidity, and a further inspection showed that the kettle contained the *débris* of his plaster castings. Upon throwing them out the difficulty was immediately obviated, and the idea of the non-conducting power of plaster of Paris was conceived. Its application as a filling for safes followed almost immediately, but several years elapsed before anything like success was attained. The calcined plaster was of no use as a fireproof cement unless mixed with water, and the water made the interior of the safe moist, and so mildewed and destroyed the books and papers, oxydised the iron, and laid the foundation for an early and certain decay. Premiums were then offered for dry fireproof fillings, and the result has been a steady and constant improvement in fireproof protectors when properly made. Water is still an element used in fillings, even when called dry fillings; but it does not evaporate or lose any of its qualities until attacked by the fire. It is unaffected by the heat of the atmosphere, or the temperature of the room in which it is kept.

There is but one American safe in the Exposition, but it is creating more discussion than all the others put together. I am under the impression that it will take the prize; at all events it deserves the most marked consideration. And, indeed, Mr. SILAS C. HERRING is determined that it shall have the most marked consideration. Mr. HERRING, I need scarcely add, is the manufacturer. His name is well known in this branch of industry. So long ago as 1840 it came prominently before the public. In that year a great trial of safes took place at Coffee-house-slip, foot of Wall-street, New-York, in which all the leading fire-proof safes then climbing into popularity were destroyed, save the Salamander Safe, with which Mr. HERRING was associated. Since then Mr. HERRING has devoted himself exclusively to the business. The manufacture, which in the year I have named occupied a dozen men, now gives employment to more than 300. Mr. HERRING does not think that the jury had made a sufficient examination of the various safes in the building, and he is perhaps a little irritated at the effect which mere external work seems to have on the public mind. At all events he desires a further test, and has affably proposed to make an international bonfire of their safes in competition with his own. He is willing to stake from one to 50,000 francs on the result. This is "toeing the mark" in true Yankee fashion; but it is not all. A safe in these days is a protection, not only against fire, but against burglars. Mr. HERRING, therefore, proposes, for a like sum, to subject his burglar-proof safe to a test by experts, in comparison with any safe now exhibited at the Exposition.

Two English houses have indicated a sort of desire to accept the challenge, and lively times in consequence are anticipated. Nearly all the conditions imposed by them have been accepted, but there are two out of the number which are neither ingenuous nor necessary. They are, that each competitor shall deposit in the hands of the Committee a detailed plan of the mode and manner of manufacturing their separate safes. This would simply reveal the secret of Mr. HERRING'S patent, which, as a matter of course, he is unwilling to do. The second condition is that the keys of each safe shall be surrendered before the trial. This in the case of the American safe is an impossibility, for the lock has no key. It is fastened and unfastened by means of a series of combinations produced by turning the handle—combinations which are almost infinite in their variety. Most persons will agree that these conditions are superfluous. All we want in a safe is that it shall resist fire and defy the ingenuity of the burglar. It is in its proper condition for doing either or both when locked. I hope that the English makers will take this view of the matter, and may the best man win.

It is nothing but right to speak of the people who are obliging and friendly to you. There is an American house here—BOWLES, DREVET & Co.—a large and well organized concern, where it is impossible to avoid politeness, even if it were desirable to do so. The members of the house are bankers, but their establishment includes a reading-room where every American paper can be found; a post-office where every letter is placed under its proper initial and not submitted to the curious gaze of all who want to see the last mail; a writing-room where each gentlemen, known to the house, is supplied with a box for his pens, ink and paper; and lastly, but not leastly, a *corps* of assistants who go out of their way—for no obvious purpose, except civility—to assist you. For these reasons I hope that BOWLES, DREVET Co. may prosper; and I bring their name in now because their way of doing business is in happy contrast with the permitted plans of the French Commission. There are writing-rooms, you must understand, at the French Exposition. When they were first opened, the price of admission was half a franc. For this you had a full supply of paper, pens, ink, &c. The arrangement, it seems, was unsatisfactory. A new plan had to be devised. It was speedily put in operation. If you go into the writing-rooms of the Exposition now, you pay five cents for each quarter of an hour you are at the desk, and must state exactly on a printed bill the number of sheets of paper, envelopes, &c., that you have used. The process is elaborate and official, but it is also aggravating, and I think some Americans may prefer the more liberal method and the superior accommodations—to put it mildly—of BOWLES, DREVET & CO.

C. B. S.

Sailing of the Screw Steamer Minnesota.

The screw steamer *Minnesota* sailed from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, on Friday last, June 28. She was accompanied down the harbor by the steamer *Portfire*, having on board Capt. GUEST and other officers of the yard. The following is a list of her officers:

Commodore, JAMES ALDEN, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Robert F. Bradford; Executive Officer, A. R. McNair; Navigation and Ordnance Officers, William R. Bridgman and Edward E. Preble; Lieutenant, Chas. J. Barclay; Ensign, Francis M. Barber; Surgeon, Chas. E. Eversfield; P. A. Surgeon, John W. Coles; A. Surgeon, Wm. F. Terry; Paymaster, Jas. Fulton; Chaplain, Thos. G. Salter; Chief Engineer, Chas. H. Loring; First Assistant Engineer, I. S. Finney; Second Assistant Engineers, Chas. W. Breaker and Jos. H. Harmany; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, H. H. Arthur; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Lawrence G. Hart, Geo. Holton, Phillips White, Jr.; Gunner, Chas. Stuart; Boatswain, Zachariah Whitmarsh; Carpenter, John A. Dixon; Sailmaker, David Bruce; Commodore's Clerk, Wm. Richmond; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. Spaulding.

Officers of the Marine Corps, Brevet Major Geo. P. Houston; Second Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix.

Commodore ALDEN gave an entertainment on board on Thursday afternoon, at which were present many officers of note from Portsmouth, with ladies.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCOTTISH GAMES.

Immense Gathering at Jones' Wood—The Scene, the Actors and the Prizes.

Jones' Wood was yesterday the scene of another of those Summer-day festivals for which those sylvan acres years ago became famous. It was the occasion of the first international competition, under the auspices of the New-York Caledonian Club, for prizes offered by that organization to Scotchmen most excelling in the sports peculiar to the land of their birth. These Scottish games have become an institution among us, and many others besides our Scotch residents assemble yearly to witness them. The weather yesterday was particularly propitious. It was hot in the sun, but there was some breeze stirring at Jones' Wood, and it was pleasant to have so good an excuse to escape from brick and mortar limits to the grassy knolls shaded by wide-spreading branches, where bare-legged, kilted cronies met for an Olympian field day.

Early in the morning the droning and wheezing bag-pipes gave note that the clans were gathering, and at 9 A. M., coming from various quarters of the City, the Caledonians of New-York and their brethren from all parts of the continent came streaming into the wood, and the games soon after commenced. During the day probably 20,000 people were present, and the scene was a most enlivening one. The moderately level clearing in the midst of the wood had been surrounded by a rope-and-stake fence, outside of which was an elliptical row of benches, with seats enough for a fraction of those present. The sun, however, poured ardent beams upon them, and many preferred to sit among the rocks or on the grassy slopes beneath the lofty trees, whence an excellent view could be obtained of all that was going on in the arena. Meantime bands of music were posted on the various platforms for dancing, which were crowded during the day by whirling couples, who, tired of sitting under the trees, from time to time resorted thither and plunged into the giddy mazes. In the arena gathered the chiefs of the Caledonian Club in their picturesque national costume, and the aspirants for athletic honors in the lightest kind of marching order. Tents for the accommodation and refreshment of these and their friends were erected at one end of the arena, and there was much dashing of glasses and bottles, an occasional popping of corks, and a savory odor of viands. Banners waved here and there in the air which the Highland pipers and Robertson's Band kept vibrating with musical sounds. In brief, all went merry as a marriage bell, and nothing unpleasant occurred to call away the people who reclined there on nature's green Brussels.

The sports of the day were opened by an old-fashioned Scotch reel, in which all who desired to were permitted to engage, and then the decks were cleared for action and the regular exercises commenced. The programme was a long one, comprising 21 different contests and the competitors were numerous; so that although the sports commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning it was almost nightfall ere they were concluded. First came "Putting the heavy stone" in which the effort is to throw a large stone as far as possible. In this Adam Blythe carried off the first prize, throwing the stone 31 feet and 4 inches; Henderson took the second prize, throwing it 29 feet and four inches; and W. L. Campbell threw it 29 feet, winning the third prize. Next on the programme was "Putting the light stone." Adam Blythe "put" it 35 feet and 9 inches, from him, again taking the first prize; A. GRAHAM took the second prize, throwing it 34 feet 7 inches, and John McRae threw it 33 feet 4 inches, taking the third prize. The third contest was a running jump, and the prizes were awarded as follows: Thomas Russel, 1, 19 feet 3 inches; Thomas Nichol, 2, 18 feet three inches; John Temple, 3 17 feet.

Fourth on the programme was throwing the heavy hammer, which resulted as follows:—Geo. Grassick, 1, 67 feet 10 inches; John Goldie, 2, 64 feet 7 inches; Wm. L. Campbell, 3, 64 feet 6 inches.

Fifth, throwing the light hammer—Geo. Grassick, 1, 86 feet 8 inches; Wm. L. Campbell, 2, 82 feet 2 inches; John Goldie, 3, 82 feet.

Sixth, running high leap—Thos. Russell, 1, 5 feet 8 inches; John Goldie, 2, 5 feet 3 inches; Wm. L. Campbell, 3, 4 feet 10 inches.

Seventh, Highland Fling—James West, 1; L. R. Robertson, 2; Jno. Taylor, 3.

Eighth, Short Race (100 yards)—John Goldie, 1; John Grennan, 2; Thos. Russel, 3.

Ninth, Boys' Race (under 12)—William Pollock, 1; John McClellan, 2; William Boyle, 3.

Tenth, Wheelbarrow Race—Wm. Brown, 1; W. J. Cunningham, 2; W. S. G. Phyfe, 3.

This was a most amusing affair. The competitors, blindfolded, were placed behind their wheelbarrows, which, at the word "Go," they were compelled to turn completely around before starting for the goal. Of course most of them lost the true direction—some collided and became inextricably involved, some obliqued into the places occupied by the audience, and only a few reached the point aimed at. A great deal of merriment was produced by the exhibition. It was now after midday, and an intermission was taken, which was occupied with the opening of divers hampers and the disposal of their contents. This ended, the games were resumed as follows:

Eleventh, vaulting with the pole—Thos. Russel, 1; 9 feet 3 inches; W. L. Campbell, 2; 8 feet 6 inches; Alex. Graham, 3; 8 feet 3 inches.

Twelfth, tossing the caber—Geo. Grassick, 1; John McRae, 2; Jas. Stewart, 3.

Thirteenth, the long race, (600 yards)—John Temple, 1; John Halliday, 2; Thos. Russel, 3.

Fourteenth, the broadsword dance—L. D. Robertson, 1; John Taylor, 2; Robert Forfer, 3.

Fifteenth, standing high leap—Thos. Russel, 1; 4 feet 7½ inches; John Grennan, 2; 4 feet 6 inches; John Goldie, 3; 4 feet 4 inches.

Sixteenth, Sack Race—Louis Forrest, 1; David Melvin, 2; John Temple, 3.

This was another very amusing feature. The efforts of the men tied up in sacks, with nothing but their heads visible, to propel themselves as rapidly as possible, in the course of which many of them fell prone upon their noses, called forth shouts of laughter.

Seventeenth, Hitch and Kick—Thomas Russel, 1; 9 feet 6 inches; John Grennan, 2; 8 feet 6 inches; Adam Blythe, 3; 8 feet 4 inches.

In this contest the competitors kicked at a tamboureen suspended above their heads, which they reached when so suspended at the distance respectively mentioned.

Eighteenth, Hurdle Race—John Halliday, 1; Thos. Russell, 2; John Temple, 3.

This was a pedestrian race twice around the ring, taking eight hurdles. RUSSELL led the first time around but was passed by the winner just before taking the sixth hurdle.

Nineteenth, Boys' Hurdle Race (under 15)—John McLaren, 1; George McLaren, 2; John Robertson, 3.

Twentieth, Running Hop-step-and-jump—Thomas Russell, 1, 41 feet; J. Nichol, 2, 38 feet four inches; A. Blythe, 3, 37 feet.

Twenty-first, Quoits—James McLaren, 1; John R. Smith, 2; James Gibson, 3.

Mr. RUSSELL, who took so many prizes, is from Ottawa, C. W.

The prizes for the principal games were a gold medal for the first; $20 for the second, and $10 for the third. For the boys' race and hurdle-race, the prizes were $5, $3 and $2, and for the wheelbarrow and sack races, $10, $7 and $5.

The judges were Col. FARNSWORTH, WM. BRUCE JAMES McCLELLAN, THOMAS KENNEARE, THOMAS McEWEN, S. CHADWICK and A. EADIE. At 7:30 o'clock the exercises were brought to a close. Everything passed off pleasantly. The crowd at times pressed into the ring in its anxiety to see the games, but beyond this there was no disorder. At the close the immense assemblage gradually dispersed in a quiet and orderly manner.

College of St. Francis Xavier.

The seventh annual Commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier was held last evening, in the chapel of the College, Sixteenth-street. His Grace, Archbishop McCLOSKEY, presided, and beside him on the platform were Rev. J. LOYZANCE, the President of the College, and other Professors of the Institution; Rev. Father McQuade, Vicar-General; Dr. Nelligan, Rev. Fathers Healy, of St. Peter's Church; McQuinn, Cunningham, of Fordham College; Dunanquer, of Blackwell's Island; Healy, of Troy Seminary, and others. The exercises were preceded by the performance of some fine selections by an excellent orchestra, under the direction of Prof. A. DESSANE. The order of exercises was as follows: Overture, Orchestra; Discourse, "The Future," H. P. Reilly; Discourse, "Medicine," H. J. Zimmer; Chorus "The Regatta," (Lucrezia Borgia,) Donizetti; Discourse, "Army," P. McNamara; Discourse, "Theology," W. H. Crain; Chorus, "L'Inno della Vittoria," (Belisario,) Verdi; Master's Oration, "Jurisprudence," T. J. Campbell; Interlude, Orchestra.

The addresses were deservedly much applauded, especially that on the subject of Theology. The following award of medals was made, the graduates receiving them from the hand of the Archbishop:

Post-Graduate Course.—Gold medal, for superior success, to Joseph F. Mosher, A. B. Graduating Class.—Evidences of Religion—Silver medal to Michael J. Mahony; next in merit, Patrick McNamara. Mental Philosophy—Silver medal to Patrick McNamara; next in merit, Michael J. Mahony. Physics and Mathematics—Silver medal to Patrick McNamara; next in merit, Samuel W. Shannon. Under-Graduate Course.—Proficiency—Silver medals—Rhetoric, Peter Condon; Belles-Lettres, James T. Curran; Classics, Thomas O'C. Sloane.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on six graduates, and that of A. B. on ten.

An impressive address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. J. EDWARDS, A. M., and following him Archbishop McCLOSKEY spoke a few encouraging words to the young gentlemen, complimentary of their success and in hope of a no less glorious future for them.

The attendance was very large, the chapel, which is one of the largest assembly-rooms in the City, being crowded.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' RELIEF.—The fact that no appropriation of money has been made either by the State or City authorities to provide some relief for our disabled veterans on the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of our National Birthday, has induced the following gentlemen to raise the necessary funds for that purpose. The relief will be offered in their name to the most needy disabled soldiers and sailors, by the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Agency," under the supervision of Col. HERMAN: Fairbanks & Co., $50; Saxton & Raymond, Bankers, $70; Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, $20; Ward & Co., Bankers, $10; Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, $10; P. & G. Lorillard, $10; Benedict, Hall & Co., $20; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $10; Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., $10. Persons desiring to contribute can send their subscriptions to JAY COOKE & CO., or any of the above subscribers.

OWNERS WANTED FOR STOLEN ARTICLES.—A woman named ANNIE THOMPSON was arrested early yesterday morning by Officer LANE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with the larceny of several small articles from S. FRANKESS, No. 386 Bowery, and she was committed by Justice DODGE on the charge. Later in the day Officer LANE found the woman's trunk in Baxter-street, and on examining its contents discovered therein a complete clerical outfit, two fine shawls, a Marseilles quilt, a black lace vail, a merino shawl, besides towels, pillow-cases, knives, forks and spoons. The woman has been a domestic servant, and parties who may have suffered loss are invited to call at Police Headquarters to-day, at eleven o'clock, and examine the articles for the purpose of identification.

FIREMEN'S TRIALS.—The Committee on Appointments met, as customary, at Firemen's Hall, yesterday, to hear charges against members of the force. The cases were of minor importance, embracing nothing graver than the following complaints: Against James Moran, Engine Company No. 3, for being absent without leave; Patrick Nagle, for neglect of duty in not turning out to a fire; Michael Smith, Assistant Foreman Engine Company No. 8, for neglect of duty, being asleep on patrol; Henry Peters, Engineer of steamer Engine No. 28, for being absent without leave; Patrick Martin, Engine Company No. 2, for disobedience of orders; Benjamin Cox for the same, and Abraham D. Carlock for being absent without leave and for neglect of duty.

PERSONAL.—Prof. ORTON'S company of scientific explorers left yesterday in the *Ocean Queen* for South America. They will proceed from Quito, in Equador, and examine the sources of the Amazon and cross the continent. The success of this expedition will no doubt add materially to our knowledge of the resources of South America, in its natural history and mineral wealth. They leave under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The ram *Dunderberg* is to leave for Cherbourg on Thursday next, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Mr. WEBB being desirous that persons wishing to see her should have the opportunity, has ordered a steamer to ply each half hour, from noon to-day and Wednesday, from the end of the North American Steamship Company's pier, No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-street, to the ram now lying in the stream opposite to that pier.

BURGLARS THWARTED.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer DANIELS, of the Eighth Precinct, discovered that an attempt had been made to rob the carriage manufactory of WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 to 26 Wooster-street. The thieves had secreted themselves in the building, and had packed up a large quantity of goods, but had not carried off anything.

FATAL CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—MARY CARROLL was found on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue late on Sunday evening, and suffering from the heat. She was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where death ensued at midnight. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER. The deceased resided in West Twenty-seventh-street, an emigrant and of Irish birth.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.—Last evening about 7 o'clock Officer NORDRUFF, of the Twentieth Precinct, found a man apparently about 17 years of age, in Thirtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, who had been overcome by the heat. He was not in a condition to give any account of himself, and was taken to the Jews' Hospital.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this organization was called for yesterday afternoon at the Sinclair House, Broadway, but during the appointed hours nobody called at the house who seemed interested in the matter, and as a consequence no meeting was held.

CHILD SUFFOCATED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 489 Greenwich-street, on the body of MARGARET S. QUINN, an infant who was accidentally overlaid and smothered by her mother. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

GIRL DROWNED.—MARY AGOLIN, aged 10 years, whose parents reside at No. 92 Henry-street, accidentally fell off Pier No. 40 East River on Sunday evening, and was drowned. Her body has not yet been recovered.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Yesterday morning Mrs. MARGARET SCHRADER, of No. 445 Tenth-avenue, was shot in the eye by a cherry stone discharged from a pistol in the hands of a boy. The eye was destroyed.

AN ACCIDENT.—At 9:30 o'clock last evening JACOB BRIEN, while driving a coach in Thirtieth-street near Ninth-avenue, fell from his box, striking the pavement with such force as to inflict very serious injuries. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital.

INTERESTING TO TAXPAYERS.—The taxes to be raised this year for City and County purposes amount to $21,889,655 98; the amount of taxable property is $831,836,513. It is estimated that the rate of taxation for the present year will be $2 65 per $100.

THE HEAT.—MARY EAGAN and GEORGE JOHNSON were prostrated on Sunday by the heat, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—The Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, CHARLES ROLIN, pilot, left her slip at South Seventh-street at 6:45 yesterday morning, crowded with foot passengers, with about half the usual complement of teams. When nearly opposite Jackson-street, the ferry-boat *Seneca* crossed from the Brooklyn side, and when nearly across the river, the *Superior*, of the Williamsburgh route, came along on her way to the Eastern District. Although the morning was clear and the boats all within sight of each of the pilots, no whistles were blown to give warning of the course either would take. When within about fifty yards of each other, the *Seneca* having neared her slip and thus escaped the danger, the pilot of the *Perry* gave the signal to back, but too late to be of any service—the *Superior* meanwhile coming broadside toward the *Perry* with tremendous force, the flood tide running at the time. A panic at once ensued on the latter boat, the mass of people, men, women and children, rushing headlong to the after part of the boat, terrified at the approaching danger. In less than two minutes from the time the *Perry's* bell was sounded to back, the two steamers came together with a tremendous crash, carrying away in an instant the forward rails, guards, stancheons, posts and woodwork of the *Perry* on each side up to the cabin doors. The bow of the *Perry* was carried under the guards of the *Superior*, and the damage to the latter vessel could not be ascertained, the pilot keeping steadily on his course, without inquiring if his services would be required. The *Perry* drifted about the river for some time, the *Arizona* and *Commodore Barney* both coming up in her wake, and the passengers were at length safely landed at Roosevelt-street Slip. On the arrival of the *Perry* at her slip, the ferry masters, deck hands, &c., had a good laugh over the matter, and it was decided to send her to the "hospital" for repairs.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER MEDAL.—A silver medal was yesterday presented to Major JAMES McLEER, the City Auditor, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, by the War Fund Committee, for services rendered during the war. The Major was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and recovering, rejoined the Fourteenth Regiment and sustained the loss of one arm in a subsequent engagement. His bravery is unquestionable, and the recognition of his services by the War Fund Committee well deserved. The medal is inscribed: "From the War Fund Committee of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1863." On the inside of the wreath inclosing all is the inscription: "A testimonial of the heroic conduct of JAMES McLEER, 14th Regt., N. Y. S. M., in various battles during the rebellion; and who, having sustained the loss of his left arm at Groveton, fired 'one more shot,' then sunk upon the field with his left leg shattered by grapeshot." On the obverse is the inscription: "Honor to the brave. Illustrious deeds are a nation's pride." A shield, supporting an eagle, with a snake in its talons, occupies the centre." Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN made the presentation speech, which was responded to by the recipient of the medal. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among the latter several of those who served with distinction during the war.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Alderman A. M. BLISS in the chair, in the absence of the President. A communication from the Mayor was presented, recommending the name of Mr. GAMALIEL KING as Water Commissioner, for the term of eight years, his former term having expired. The vote was 13 to 8. On motion, the confirmation was made unanimous, and Mr. KING'S nomination was confirmed without opposition. The subject of the South Side Railroad was brought up, on a petition to run the cars on Metropolitan-avenue to North Second-street, E. D., and through North Second-street to the river. The Committee reported adverse to the use of steam by means of dummy engines, and reported against the prayer of the petitioners. The communication was accepted and the resolution attached adopted. The report of the Committee in the matter of grading and paving Portland-square and Fort Greene-place with the Nicolson (wooden) pavement, was called up under the head of special order. The report was favorable, and a resolution authorizing the pavement to be laid was adopted. Some routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor WM. M. LITTLE in the chair. The Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the application of the Superintendents of the Poor for an appropriation of $75,000 to meet a deficiency in the account of last year, reported that they had attempted to examine the accounts of the Superintendents, but that they had been kept in such a confused state that it was impossible to make anything of them. The examination revealed a discrepancy of some $25,000 between the accounts of the Superintendents and the County Treasurer, and they recommend that the affairs of the Superintendents be carefully examined by the Board of Supervisors. The Committee also recommend that $50,000, instead of $75,000, be appropriated to meet the alleged deficiency. The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned shortly thereafter.

BANNER PRESENTATION AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—Yesterday morning the workmen connected with the Winfield Works at Newtown, L. I., celebrated with a jolly picnic and appropriate ceremonies the anniversary of their Relief Association. At 9 o'clock they assembled in front of the house of Mr. WOOD, the manager of the works, who presented them with an elegant silk banner, bearing an appropriate device and inscription. The President of the Society, Mr. A. MANGER, accepted the gift on behalf of the Society in a neat speech, and was followed in a short address by Mr. EVERETT. The company then adjourned to Parker's Wood to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the day.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, which took so distinguished a part in the late war of the rebellion, formed at the State Arsenal in Portland-avenue, yesterday morning, and proceeding to the City Hall, were reviewed by Mayor BOOTH and the Common Council. The company, commanded by Capt. McNEIL, then marched to the Fulton Ferry, and proceeded on their journey to Gettysburgh, Penn., where they expect to spend the Fourth of July, having participated in the famous battle at that place. Major CHARLES SCHURIE escorted the company to the boat.

THE EXCISE LAW.—JEREMIAH BROWN, First-street near North Tenth, E. D., was yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY, charged with violating the Excise Law. He waived examination, and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. HENRY STOLTING, corner of North Sixth and Seventh streets, and JAMES MURRAY, Grand-street near First, were each fined $30. HANNAH SMITH was discharged, and the examination of CHRISTIAN GRAVELIN was adjourned until July 8.

FERRY ACCIDENT.—The ferry-boat *Arizona*, at 6:40 last evening, was dashed into the dock, foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., with such unusual and reckless force, that her guards were run under the bridge, several of the forward passengers knocked down, and a boy named FRED. SPECHT had one of his feet badly crushed. The injured boy was taken to the residence of his parents, Second-street, near Grand, by Sergeant BRENNAN, of the Forth-fifth Precinct.

HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, charged with robbing the apartments of CHARLES SILKWORTH, No. 66 Grand-street, E. D., on the 21st., was yesterday held by Justice DAILEY to await the action of the Grand Jury.... WILLIAM CARSON was brought up before the same Justice, charged with exposing his person to two ladies. He was found guilty, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE GREENPOINT MASONIC TEMPLE.—The fair which has been in progress since the 18th ult. for the new Masonic temple at Greenpoint, closed last night. The enterprise proved satisfactory, notwithstanding many drawbacks, and to-night a grand calico ball will take place. The representative ladies and gentlemen of the city will be present.

SUNSTROKE.—A Jamaica farmer, named CARSON JUSA, while driving a horse and wagon through Broadway, E. D., yesterday, was overcome by sunstroke and fell into the street a corpse. Coroner SMITH took charge of the body.

SUN STRUCK.—A young man about 24 years of age was prostrated by the heat of the sun about noon yesterday, on Fulton-avenue, near St. Felix-street. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MR. STELLE.—The inquest in the case of Mr. WM. B. STELLE, merchant, who committed suicide about a week since, was held yesterday before Coroner WARREN at Jersey City.

Mrs. Caroline B. Stelle, wife of deceased, testified that her husband had exhibited great aberration for three weeks previous to his death; on Thursday before his death he was quite delirious, and Dr. Bowen was called in and said he was suffering from extreme nervousness, occasioned by over-taxation of mind; on Monday night he came home as usual, and complained of nothing but a little fatigue, and went to bed about ten o'clock; when witness retired, about an hour later, he was then asleep; on Tuesday morning, the 25th ult., about twenty minutes past three, witness was aroused by a heavy fall, and on going into the room found Mr. Stelle on the floor, and said to him, "Willie, you have fallen out of bed, did you know it?" to which he made no reply; she then saw, by the lamp from the street, blood on his shirt, and immediately lit the gas in the room, when she saw that his shirt was covered with blood, and there was also a large pool in front of the bed, and a small knife with blood on it lying on the floor; witness called her aunt, who was in the next room, and then wet his face with cool water and gave him some with a spoon, which revived him; he said, "O! my God, why have I done this? tie my arm up quick so that it will not bleed;" witness told him it was too late, and he said, "Save my life if you can; I don't want to die; send for Dr. Morris as quick as you can;" Mr. Stelle recognized every one who came in, and was perfectly rational until between eight and nine o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Varick testified that he was called in to see Mr. Stelle between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 26th of June, and found him suffering from loss of blood, occasioned by four wounds on his right arm, which was the cause of his death; witness had been the family physician for ten years, and did not consider the deceased right in his mind; he had suffered a good deal from depression of spirits, thinking he was ruined in business. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from wounds made by his own hands, while laboring under temporary insanity.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN AND ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OFFICER.—At a late hour on Sunday night, three men employed at the Venango Oil Docks in Weehawken, named JAMES McMANUS, JOHN O'NEIL and ALEXANDER ——, (the latter, foreman on the docks) attempted, as is alleged, to outrage the person of Mrs. ROMAN and daughter, and subsequently brutally beat Officer KAISER. It appears that the above named parties went into Roman's Cottage, foot of Weehawken Hill, where they took several rounds of drinks for which they refused to pay. Mr. ROMAN refused to serve them with any more, when they commenced destroying furniture and committing other acts of violence. ROMAN fearing for his life, hastened to Hoboken and procuring the assistance of Officer KAISER, the two returned as speedily as possible. Meanwhile, the ruffians turned their attention to Mrs. ROMAN and her little daughter, to whom they made improper proposals, and finally resorted to violence with Mrs. ROMAN, who did all in her power to prevent the accomplishment of their designs. Fortunately, at this critical juncture, ROMAN and the officer arrived, when they desisted and left the house by orders of the Constable. Upon going outside, the men questioned the authority of the officer and while exhibiting his shield he received a heavy blow in the face which felled him to the ground, and then all three commenced stamping and kicking him on the body and head until some of the inmates in the hotel came out, when they went away. Yesterday morning Officer KAISER made an affidavit before Justice WHITE, charging the above named men with attempting to kill him. A warrant was make out and placed in the hands of Constable WHITNEY, who yesterday afternoon, with a posse of police, proceeded to the Venango Oil Docks, but it appears that the ruffians had taken the alarm and fled. Mrs. ROMAN was so much unnerved by the ill-treatment received, that she was yesterday confined to her bed, and the finger marks of one of the villains was still visible on her neck. Officer KAISER'S injuries are also of quite a serious nature, and he is now confined to the house.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday afternoon a young woman appeared before Justice QUAIFE, of Jersey City, and made affidavit that one JAMES BOGARDUS, in July, 1866, obtained from her the sum of $17, promising in return therefor to marry her, but that she has since ascertained that he was a married man with three children. A warrant was issued for the arrest of BOGARDUS on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday forenoon the body of a prematurely born infant was discovered in the sewer corner Warren and Washington streets, Newark. The County Physician, Dr. DODD, being notified, examined the fœtus, and suspecting foul play, ordered it removed to the dead-house for the purpose of causing an investigation.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening an affray occurred between a party of men at the Paterson Dock, in which one of them, named GALLAGHER, was severely stabbed. CHARLES HART, one of the party, was yesterday arrested and committed for examination, and warrants were issued for the others.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—A boy 13 years of age, named THEODORE SIMON, residing at No. 29 South Orleans-street, died yesterday morning from the effects of sun-stroke received while bathing at East Newark on Sunday.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 1.

FLOUR is in good demand, chiefly for the interior, eastern and southern trade; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $7 50. WHEAT is quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 27½, 281 bushels Canadian Spring at $2 62½, and 300 bushels Choice White Canada at $3. CORN, OATS and RYE are quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $26@$28; Shipstuffs, $30@$32 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are steady—Corn, 20c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 75c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—350 bbls. Flour, 20,400 bushels Wheat, 20,200 bushels Corn, 2,914,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—475 bbls. of Flour, 10,400 bushels Wheat, 46,500 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Rye, 1,332,000 feet of lumber.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 1.

FLOUR is dull, but has advanced 15c.@25c.; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10 75. RYE FLOUR, $6@$7. WHEAT is heavy, and declined 5c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 70@$1 74. CORN is active, at 78c.@80c. for No. 2. OATS are dull, and declined 2c.; sales at 52c.@55c. for No. 2. RYE is dull at a decline of 3c.; sales at $1 05 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY is nominal. PROVISIONS are nominal; Mess Pork, $20 5@$21; Clear Sides, boxed, 11½c. Steam rendered LARD, 11c. The stock of PROVISIONS held here is estimated at 30,000 bbls. Mess Pork, 45,000 lbs. Bulk Meats, 33,000 tcs. Lard. FREIGHTS are moderately active; engagements at 3½c.@3¾c. for Corn, 4c. for Rye, 5c. for Wheat, by steam, and 4c. on Corn, by sail, to Buffalo; 5½c. on Corn, by sail, to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,300 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat, 197,000 bushels Corn 66,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 1.

COTTON—Sales 350 bales Low Middlings at 24c.; receipts, 877 bales; exports, 3,808. There is no Louisiana SUGAR or MOLASSES at wholesale: Cuba MOLASSES dull; quoted at 47c.@50c. Prime to choice Porto Rico SUGAR 14c. FLOUR is quiet; Superfine is scarce at $11; Choice $16 50. CORN is firm, and the stock is small; White $1 20. OATS are scarce at 80c. PORK, $23. BACON on brisk jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@14c. LARD—No sales quoted; Tierce, 12½c.@12¾c.; Keg, 13c.@14c.; Turpentine, 55c. No. 1 RESIN, $3 50@4 25; No. 2, $3. GOLD, 138¼. STERLING 49@52¼. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1.

FLOUR is dull and a shade lower; Family, $12@$13. WHEAT is dull and nominal; a lot of new sold at $2 50 for good quality. CORN is dull; No. 1 sold at 74c.@75c. OATS, 65c.@66c. COTTON is dull at 23c @23½c. for Middling. WHISKY is steady. MESS PORK firm at $20@$21 50. BULK MEATS are in demand at 8c.@10c., but were held at an advance of ½c. BACON was held at 9½c.@11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides, and 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; sales were at old rates only. HAMS active; Sugar-cured common, 11½c. LARD is dull and nominal. BUTTER is dull and unchanged. EGGS, 18c. GOLD, 137¼, buying. EXCHANGE steady.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 1.

FLOUR—Spring, $11 25; Michigan and Canada White, $14@$15. WHEAT dull at $2 25 for Canada Spring in small lots. CORN—Western, 89c. OATS nominal. RYE neglected. BARLEY, about $1 18 for Canadian. MESS PORK heavy, at $21 50. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged. FREIGHTS asking 12c. RECEIPTS—In forty-eight hours—5,737 bbls. Flour; Wheat, 18,728 bushels; Corn 421,449 bushels; Oats, 112,677 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; Wheat, 6,900 bushels; Corn 179,030 bushels; Oats 32,665 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet at 23c.@23½c. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Spring at $1 75; new Fall, $2 20@$2 35; old Fall, $2 50@$2 70. CORN flat at 84c.@88c. OATS easier at 78c.@80c. RYE is dull at $1 02@$1 08. PROVISIONS are active; Mess Pork, $21 50; Bacon, Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 1.

TOBACCO—No sales. FLOUR dull; Superfine $8. New WHEAT $2 15, CORN 88c.@90c. shelled and delivered. OATS, in bulk, 74c.@75c. MESS PORK, $21 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; packed Hams have advanced ½c. LARD, 11½c. WHISKY in bond 30c. Kentucky BAGGING 20¼c.@21¼c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

FLOUR unchanged; prices favor buyers. WHEAT—Sales of new White at $2 25, and prime Red at $2 65. CORN—Sales of White at $1 02@$1 08 for Prime, and 94c. for Inferior; prime Yellow, $1 06@$1 08. OATS, 84c.@86c. RYE, $1 37. PROVISIONS, WHISKY, COTTON and COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR firm; prices without change.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, July 1.

COTTON is drooping. WHEAT is dull; sales of White Michigan at $2 50. CORN is unchanged at 83c. for No. 1, and 78c.@80c. for No. 2. OATS are unchanged. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—1,800 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 1.

CATTLE are dull and unsettled; sales 1,600 head Beeves at 10c.@18c. ℔ lb. SHEEP unchanged; sales at 6@6½c. ℔ lb., gross weight. HOGS dull and lower; sales 2,400 head at $8@$9 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, July 1.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 300 bales; Middlings 23c.@23½c.; receipts 261 bales. But little Cotton is offering.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 1.

COTTON is quiet; sales 131 bales; Low Middling, 22½c.; receipts, 285 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 1.

COTTON no sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 52½c. RESIN steady at $2 60@$5 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 1.

COTTON dull; Middlings 24½c.@25c.; sales 90 bales; receipts, 410 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 1.

COTTON is dull; sales 58 bales; Middlings, 23c.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.—DOBBINS' Electric Soap has won its way against the opposition of the whole retail trade, who denounced the price. But one trial on the part of the consumer proves its cheapness, and thereafter no other soap will be taken when this soap can be had.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS AND EXHIBITION.—Public or private parties are particularly urged not to delay, the great rush just before the 4th making it impossible to give the attention we desire to those who use our best quality Excelsior Fireworks. FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE CURRENT KNOX-WARD.—If a "Straw shows which way the wind blows," KNOX'S "straws" prove that his establishments, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, are the proper places to visit, for those who want a seasonable and becoming Hat. All kinds of gentlemen's Hats await inspection at both stores.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Chicago	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	June 21	Havre	New-York.
Manhattan	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	June 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 22	Hamburg	New-York.
Ottowa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	July 3	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 3	Boston	Liverpool.
New-York	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	July 6	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	July 6	New-York	Havre.
Teutonia	July 6	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	July 10	New-York	Liverpool
Union	July 11	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	July 13	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	July 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Northern Light	July 13	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	July 4	Havana.
Monterey	July 6	New-Orleans.
Sherman	July 6	New-Orleans.
Morro Castle	July 11	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	July 11	California.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close here as follows:

Per *China*, via Boston and Liverpool, to-day at 5 P. M.
Per *Nestorian*, via Quebec, on Wednesday at 6 P. M.
Per *New-York*, via Southampton and Bremen, on Thursday at 10 A. M.
Per *City of Baltimore*, via Queenstown, on Saturday at 10½ A. M.
Per *Teutonia*, via Hamburg, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.
Per *Fulton*, via Falmouth and Havre, on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.	
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 29—*In steamship Western Metropolis, for Bremen*—Mrs. Bramhall, Stamford; Mrs. W. Obereder, New-York; Mrs. J. Buckingham, E. Cotrell, Cleveland; Mrs. James Hague and 2 children, New-York; W. B. Elwood, Cuba; E. Focke, New-York; Mrs. P. Weisholz, Texas; A. Cordory, Nicolas Ries, Chr. Rau, Henry Rosenthal, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Eug. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ramston, New-York; Rev. G. W. Paddock, Kansas; Prof. A. Vailland, Havre; Mrs. Helene Hartmann and child, Cleveland; James Langlois, Guernsey; Wm. Whiteley, Racine; Martin Collins, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Joseph Gunther, Williamsburgh; Mrs. B. Steinberg, New-York; Henry Arens, Cincinnati; B. Oversberg, Cincinnati; F. Schneider, New-York; Henry Westphal, Baltimore; Salamon Meyerson, New-York; C. E. Fangess, Philadelphia; W. Fagenhardt, New-York; Mrs. Mary E. Church, Michigan; O. R. Baker, Cincinnati; Mrs. Barb. Meyer, Williamsburgh; Ino Longfield, Miss Louise Hottes, Mrs. Lina Woger, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—Richard J. Powndes, D. Libonlosky and wife, F. Kurtz, Miss Adelaide Alboni, and 308 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Sedgwick, from Galveston—Mr. Bement, Mrs. Chevanne, Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Jourden, A. Hearly. From Key West—C. Tift, Mr. Latham, Lieut. Livermoor and servant, M. M. Daly, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Clyne, Capt. Bement and lady, Col. Hamilton, D. Bethel, R. P. Campell, D. Smith, H. Prime, Rev. E. O. Herrick, lady and servant, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—E. B. Breck, Mrs. H. Comerford, Col. A. Moore, C. Lucas, E. S. Lucas, J. C. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Miss M. A. White, John Mixes and servant, Miss J. A. Requer, Miss M. Pease, Miss Huntington, Mrs. Whitwell, child and servant, Miss Jane A. Van Allen, Mrs. Harris, G. C. Bingley, Mrs. J. G. Bingley, J. H. Devoe, H. Oterson, Mary J. Pringle, Miss H. B. Blake, Mrs. Stockman and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 8 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 19 | Gov. Island. 9 08 | Hell Gate.... 10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Nevada, Smith, Greytown, North American Steamship Co.; Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; China, Bradbury, Panama and San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamers Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Peterson, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Hannibal, Hawkins, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Bond, (Br.,) Read, Liverpool, I. L. Phipps & Co.; Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cronstadt via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Firm, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Eastern Star, Bunker, Barbados, Bishop & Bros.; Estelle, (Br.,) Delap, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Harp, Arey, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; A P. L. (Br.,) Landry, Bridgeport, C. R. & F. Small & Co.; Uncle Sam, Pannell, Ponce, E. Sanchez y Dois; John Shay, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. Thomas, Penistone; G. Richmond, Powers, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Wm. Allen, Dye, Richmond, Va., C. H. Pierson; Annie Bell, Pride, Ponce, P. R., Hotchkiss Bros.; Sen English, Baker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mentor, (Port.,) De Veiha, Oporto, Osborne & Loutaren; F. Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Annie Laurie, (Br.,) McKay, St. John's, N. F., O. H. Trumbull & Co.; Laccon, Bradford, South Amboy, Jed Frye & Co.; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, M. Barlow; Statesman, Holmes, Shaloe, Snow & Richardson.

Sloops Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Thomas Hull, Hull, Bristol, R. I., G. N. Stranahan.

Barge Minnesota, Adams, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Minnesota, Commodore Alden, Portsmouth, N. H., [illegible]

Steamship [illegible] (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool June 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 313 passengers to E. Cunard. June 25, lat. 46 10, lon. 41 30, signalized ship Eastern State, bound W.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Galveston June 20, via Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. June 30, off Cape Henry, passed steamship Gen. Grant, hence for New-Orleans. June 28, at Key West, George Fannegan, porter, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 54 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. June 30, Hatteras Light bearing W. S. W., passed steamer Wyoming, bound S. July 1, Egg Harbor Light bearing W. S. W. 12 miles distant, passed the wreck of a vessel sunk, with the stern out of water, with letters N E G L, Bangor.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston.

Ship Wisconsin, Arcus, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and 380 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light W. winds all the passage.

Bark Damon, Wilkens, Buenos Ayres May 16, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Helena, Jackson, for New-York; Sissibo, Laury, for Portland, in ballast, to touch at the West Indies. The bark Christine, Forrestall, for Falkland Isles, sailed on the 4th inst.; M. & E. Robbins, Robbins, for Valparaiso 4th; Br. brig Tiber, Keating, for West Indies 6th inst.; bark Chief, Harding, for New-York 1st inst.

Bark Conobbe, (Ital.,) Maccio, Leghorn, via St. John, P. R., 82 ds., with marble, rags, &c., and 52 passengers to Fabbri & Chauncey. Put into St. John's for provisions and water.

Bark Ansdell, (Br.,) Lee, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar to Napier & Weisford.

Bark Talavera, (of Searsport,) Carver, Zaza 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. The brig Two Marys sailed for New-York 2 ds. previous.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig George, Graham, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig T. Ratchford, Crane, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, 20 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Martha, Carr, Rio Grande 70 ds., with hides and wool to N. D. Carlisle & Son.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Hicks, Fernandina, Fla., 6 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Iola, West, Indianola 26 ds., with hides, &c.

Schr. Wide World, Hildreth, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Bina, (Br.,) Dernier, Dorchester, N. B., 18 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Knight, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Walter Scott, Sypher, St. John, N. B., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Arthemus, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with apples to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Vesta, Lord, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Boult, Providence.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Willet's Point.

Schr. Golden Rule, Torrey, Providence.

Schr. E. R. Bement, Boyce, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rapidan, Stirling, Virginia.

Schr. Oreto, Houseman, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Anton Gunter, from Bremen.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

SAILED—Steamships Nevada and Ocean Queen.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July —Arr. steamers Key West, New-York; Nereus, do.; brigs P. M. Tinker, Cibaga; Redwood, Remedios; Selma, Cardenas; N. Stowers, Cienfuegos; Annie, Havana; Frontier, do.; Josie A. Deverux, Savannah; Kate Foster, Port Johnson; schrs. John Rogers, Palermo; Shooting Star, Barbados; Wm. Butman, St. Croix; Planet, St. Marc.

Also arr. brigs Haze, Baltimore; W. H. Sickmore, Port Johnson.

CHARLESTON, July 1—Sld. steamer Alliance, for Philadelphia; schr. Bergen, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1—Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia. Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

During the month of June 75 vessels arrived at this port, the largest number arrived during any month for past two years. They all received cargoes.

Miscellaneous.

Messrs. Norton & Beers, of the Atlantic Submarine Company, have purchased from the Government the iron-clad New Ironsides, now sunk off League Island, and will proceed at once to raise her. They are also engaged in raising the brig Madonna, sunk by collision with steamer Stars and Stripes, June 9, eight miles below Reedy Island.

The brig Village Belle, arrived Sunday, is consigned to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Eureka—bark, from Zaza for New-York, June 19, off Cape Antonio.

J. F. Ford—yacht, from Baltimore for France, 28 hours out, June 27, lat. 37 54, lon. 74 36.

Jonas Smith—schr., bound S., June 29, off Phenix Island.

N. Stover—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, no date, off the Double-head Shots.

Sally—schr., of Provincetown, 70 bbls. oil, June 28, lat. 36 51, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 16, barks New-York, Gibbs, unc., dischg.; Annie E. Sherwood, Lecrau, for New-York, ldg.; Lord Clarendon, Lavender, from Cadiz, unc., dischg.; Volant, Snow, for Itapira, to sail about the 15th; Quickstep, Fitzsimmons, do., ldg.; Margaret Hatfield, Butler, do. do.; Hesperus, Waycott, for New-York, ldg.; Emily, Patten, from New-York; Beaver, Allen, for West Indies, in ballast, about 15th; Falcon, Taylor, for Boston, ldg.; St. Domenecke, Doane, for New-York, do.; Medora, Freebody, from London, dischg.; Tornado, Smith, from New-York, dischg.; Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, from Liverpool, do.; brigs Kodiac, Downing, from St. Mary's, seeking, to sail in a day or two in ballast; Angostura, Mohlmann, from Cadiz, unc., discharged; Willie, McDonald, from Newport, dischg.; schrs. Kate Sargent, Langley, for Rio Negro; Tilton, Stephenson, do.

At Remedios, June 20, brig J. B. Brown, for New-York; June 21; bark Josephine, for Falmouth, Eng., 22d.

At Zaza, June 16, brig Arostook, for New-York, ldg.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS,
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The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 216, July 1, 1867.
58, 59, 38, 36, 46, 7, 2, 15, 35, 26, 48, 25.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 217, July 1, 1867.
23, 62, 67, 39, 34, 22, 76, 57, 33, 69, 58, 2, 42.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 226, July 1, 1867.
38, 11, 47, 43, 42, 39, 10, 50, 12, 29, 3, 58.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 227, July 1, 1867.
76, 54, 1, 26, 23, 2, 78, 68, 60, 53, 37, 42, 66.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 409, July 1, 1867.
3, 72, 16, 65, 49, 29, 18, 1, 33, 25, 28, 23, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 410, July 1, 1867.
31, 9, 71, 69, 50, 64, 61, 13, 48, 25, 26, 53.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 333, July 1, 1867.
26, 34, 72, 16, 15, 4, 68, 57, 43, 51, 76, 21, 67.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 334, July 1, 1867.
19, 38, 30, 21, 48, 44, 19, 75, 67, 53, 65, 27.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TWO FAMILIES CAN HAVE BOARD for the Summer at a farmhouse about half mile from the Hudson River; terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE SOUND, A French cottage, 30 miles from town, on New-Haven Railroad; excellent bathing and sailing, and perfectly healthy. G. TILLOTSON, No. 48 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Welsh Protestant woman; good reference given. May be seen at [illegible]